Washington Talks It Over—page 5

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison — *Member Audit Bureau of Circulations*

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY SINCE 1871

Volume 141
Number 3

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January 19, 1942

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"CELLOSOLVE" BENZYLOXYGLYCOL

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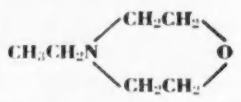

. . . is a colorless, water-miscible liquid boiling at 138°C. This cyclic tertiary amine is potentially useful as a solvent for dyes, resins, and oils, and as an intermediate in the manufacture of dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, rubber accelerators, and emulsifying agents. Its molecular weight is 115.17; its specific gravity at 20/20°C., 0.916.

ACETOACET-O-TOLUIDIDE

$CH_3COCH_2CONHC_6H_4CH_3$

. . . is a fine, white, granular powder which melts at 106°C., and contains active methylene and carbonyl groups. It is very similar to acetoacetanilide and is also used as an intermediate in the manufacture of "Hansa" and "benzidine" pigments. It is slightly soluble in water and is soluble in dilute alkalies. Its molecular weight is 191.22.

DIMETHYLETHANOLAMINE

(Dimethylaminoethanol)

$(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2OH$

. . . is a colorless, amine-odored liquid which is miscible with water and benzene. Its properties are similar to those of diethylethanolamine (diethylaminoethanol) which has been used commercially for many years. It should be useful in the synthesis of dyestuffs, textile auxiliaries, pharmaceuticals, and corrosion inhibitors. Its physical properties include: boiling point, 133°C.; specific gravity at 20/20°C., 0.887; equivalent weight, 89; refractive index, 1.4300.

"CELLOSOLVE" BENZYLOXYGLYCOL

(Ethylene Glycol Monobenzyl Ether)

$C_6H_5CH_2OCH_2CH_2OH$

. . . has the high boiling point of 255.9°C., and its vapor pressure is about the same as "Cellosolve" Phenoxyglycol. It is well-suited as a high-boiling solvent in lacquers, dyestuff pastes, printing inks, and in coating compositions for paper, leather, and cloth. Its specific gravity at 20/20°C. is 1.0700. It is 0.4 per cent soluble in water.

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The word "Cellosolve" is a registered trade-mark of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation.

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Soda Nitrate to Be Allocated Feb. 1

OPD Washington Bureau
January 15, 1942

The Office of Production Management today issued general preference Order M-62, providing for a complete allocations system for sode nitrate, beginning February 1. The order will continue until revoked.

Demand, it was explained, particularly for agricultural purposes, is expected to exceed for the Spring months supplies on hand and in sight, and strict rationing of supplies among the various uses will be necessary. In addition, the OPM said, as approximately 70 percent of the requirements of the United States for sodium nitrate are imported from South America, there is a strong likelihood that lack of shipping space will interfere with imports, making allocations of available supplies even more necessary.

—Continued on page 57

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Formaldehyde Price Schedule Amended

OPD Washington Bureau
January 16, 1942

Amendment of Price Schedule No. 21 for formaldehyde was announced today by Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration. This amendment withdraws exemptions for formaldehyde to be used in embalming fluids from the maximum prices provided in the schedule, and puts all users of formaldehyde on the same basis, regardless of the purpose to which it is to be put.

Under the amendment, a reasonable charge for containers is allowable when formaldehyde is shipped in carboys or drums. Prices for shipments in barrels and kegs include the cost of containers. This conforms with trade practices. The amendment also provides a method of determining prices for formaldehyde solutions of other content than 37 percent by weight (U.S.P. formula).

Maximum prices for such solutions are calculated on prices set forth in the original price schedule, multiplied by the number of pounds of formaldehyde by weight contained in 100 pounds of such solution (for which the price is to be determined) and divided by 37. This assures prices accurately computed upon formaldehyde content, in line with trade customs.

Formaldehyde is used widely in manufacture of plastics and synthetic resins now being substituted for civilian use for other products required in the war industries.

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Chromium Control Further Tightened

OPD Washington Bureau
January 13, 1942

Further tightening of control over chromium was announced today by Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities, with issuance of an amendment to Order M-18-a. The amendment prohibits any person from melting more than two tons of ferrochrome in any one month without specific authorization of the Director of Priorities. Other provisions of the Order are unchanged.

Purpose of the amendment is to prevent using up inventories of ferrochrome to fill less essential rated orders for chrome steel. Together with M-21-a, the chrome steel order, this regulation is designed to limit chrome steel to vital military needs.

C.S.A. to Install Officers January 27

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will install officers for 1942 at a meeting in the Chemists' Club, this city, January

Carl O. Lind

27. The business meeting will follow dinner, which is scheduled to be served at 6:30 p.m.

Officers to be installed are:—President, C. O. Lind, of the Dow Chemical

—Continued on page 30

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Lead Ceiling Set At 6.50c, F.O.B., N. Y.

OPD Washington Bureau
January 13, 1942

A base maximum price of 6.50 cents a pound f.o.b. New York is established for common primary lead in a formal ceiling schedule issued today by Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration. The new schedule covers all buyers and sellers of primary lead producers, distributors, jobbers, dealers and plumbing supply houses.

—Continued on page 57

Nelson Given Sole Control Over All War Production

OPD Washington Bureau
January 16, 1942

The War Production Board was formally setup and its comprehensive powers outlined in an executive order issued by President Roosevelt today.

The War Production Board, with Donald Nelson as its chairman, will be comprised of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, OPM codirectors William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Price Administrator Leon Henderson, and Harry L. Hopkins.

Mr. Roosevelt formalized the War Production Board as a part of the Office for Emergency Management and although the order abolished SPAB, members of SPAB automatically were made members of the War Production Board. In addition the Army and Navy Munitions Board was ordered to report to the President through Chairman Nelson.

Mr. Nelson, who has severed his connections with Sears, Roebuck & Co., has been serving in the dual capacity of executive director of SPAB and director of the OPM Division of Priorities. He will retire from the latter post, and it is presumed that a rather thorough reorganization of OPM will follow.

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Chlorine Tankcar Capacity Increased

OPD Washington Bureau
January 15, 1942

At the request of the Office f Production Management, the Interstate Commerce Commission has modified its regulations on shipping dangerous articles to permit the shipment of liquefied chlorine gas in single-unit tankcars of not to exceed 110,000 pounds capacity, provided the tanks meet certain specifications.

Solvay Withdraws From Alkali Export Ass'n

The Solvay Sales Corporation is reported to have terminated its export sales agreement with the Alkali Export Sales Association. It is understood that as of January 1, 1942, Solvay Sales Corporation appointed the National Aniline & Chemical Company, U.S.A., Inc., as its sales agent for export sales of alkalis and other chemicals manufactured by the Solvay Process Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

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Blackout Paint Specifications Planned

OPD Washington Bureau
January 13, 1942

New emergency specifications for traffic line and blackout paints were discussed at a meeting of the Technical Sub-Committee of the Protective Coatings Industry today, as an aid to national defense. The new alternate specifications for traffic line paint would eliminate the use of titanium dioxide and tung oil, conserving them for more vital products.

The specifications were recommended to the Office of Production Management which, if it approves, will in turn recommend their adoption by municipal, State and Federal procurement agencies, and the Bureau of Standards.

U.S. Goods Allocated To South America

OPD Washington Bureau
January 15, 1942

Allocations of raw materials to be made available to South American countries during the first quarter of 1942 were revealed tonight by Douglas C. MacKeachie, director of the Division of Purchases of the Office of Production Management. Mr. MacKeachie explained that the allocations are based on a series of checks and studies made by the Economic Warfare Board, and checked with OPM to fit the needs of the Latin-American countries with those of all countries engaged in fighting the Axis powers.

The curtailment of supplies under the allocation program, Mr. MacKeachie said, will bring South American economy to about the same level as that of the United States. Supplies will be given the other American republics on the basis of their essential needs for military uses, manufacturing requirements, and for the maintenance of their essential civilian economy, he explained.

Approximately 110 commodities are under study, and those for which allocations have already been decided upon are as follows:—

Acetone, 100,000 pounds.
Ammonia, 800,000 pounds.
Ammonium sulphate, 1,100,000 pounds.
Anilin, 95,000 pounds.
Carbon tetrachloride, 140,000 pounds.
Caustic soda, 35,000,000 pounds.
Chlorine, 500,000 pounds.
Tanning chemicals, 565,000 pounds.
Citric acid, 620,000 pounds.
Copper sulphate, 17,000,000 pounds.
Formaldehyde, 175,000 pounds.
Glycerin, 350,000 pounds.
Methanol, 55,000 gallons.
Phosphorus, 69,000 pounds.
Plastics (mainly of a coaltar base and already fabricated), 150,000 pounds.
Potash salts, 3,500,000 pounds.
Potassium permanganate, 50,000 pounds.
Soda ash, 47,000,000 pounds.
Sulphuric acid, 2,000,000 pounds.
Superphosphates, 17,000,000 pounds.
Tungsten, 2,500 pounds.
Platinum, 4,500 ounces.
Rayon, 3,300,000 pounds.

Labor Disputes Delegated To New National Board

OPD Washington Bureau
January 12, 1942

President Roosevelt today abolished the National Defense Mediation Board and created in its place a National War Labor Board of twelve members.

The new board is directed to prevent interruptions to work which contribute to the prosecution of the war, and the executive order states that "after it takes jurisdiction, the board shall finally determine the dispute," which is interpreted to mean that all parties must abide by the board's decisions. The board may use mediation, voluntary arbitration, or compulsory arbitration under rules laid down by it.

The chairman of the board is William H. Davis, New York patent attorney, who was chairman of the mediation board. Other members representing the public are George W. Taylor, professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania, vice-chairman of the board; Dean Wayne L. Morse, University of Oregon Law School; and Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina.

Representing employers are Albert W. Hawkes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.; Roger D. Lapham, chairman of the board of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company; E. J. McMillan, president of Standard Knitting Mills, Inc.; and Walter C. Teagle, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Representing labor are Thomas Kennedy, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America; George Meany, secretary of the American Federation of Labor; R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers of America; and Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals, oils, and drugs is currently as follows:—

Jan. 16, 1942	Jan. 9, 1942	Jan. 17, 1941
142.9	**142.1**	**107.9**

Botanical drugs, spices, and gums got a substantial boost; dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals, and oils, fats and waxes are somewhat higher than in the previous week. Drugs and fine chemicals and essential oils and aromatic chemicals are down a bit. All other groups are unchanged.

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Closing Markets

London Closing Cable

LONDON, Jan. 6, 1942

Quotations on carnauba wax were 495s. per hundredweight; beeswax, 280s. per hundredweight; Chinese peppermint, 75s. per pound. All salicylates were higher.

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Lead Silicate Higher

Lead silicate was advanced to the basis of 7.30c. per pound for five-ton lots and 7.80c. per pound for smaller lots.

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Thiamine Reduced

Prices on thiamine hydrochloride have been reduced to 53c. to 56c. per pound, prevailing according to quantity.

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Defense Materials Price-Index Trend

OPD Washington Bureau
January 14, 1942

Market prices for both strategic and critical materials showed little change during the week ended January 10. Notwithstanding a slight advance in quotations for quinine sulphate because of the increased surtax, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of strategic materials prices remained at last week's level, 144.5 percent of the August, 1939, average. Indexes for strategic and critical materials are:—

(August, 1939=100)

1942	Strategic	Critical
Jan. 3	144.5	118.9
Jan. 10	144.5	118.9

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Tire Rationing Order Exempts Trucks Used Within Plants

OPD Washington Bureau
January 13, 1942

Amendment No. 1 to the tire rationing regulations, announced today by Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, provides that the word "truck" for the purpose of the Tire Rationing Order and Regulations means "any vehicle designed for use on the highways to carry freight, including raw materials, semi-finished goods and finished products, farm products and foods."

Since most trucks used wholly within plants are not designed to be used on highways and do not use tires capable of being used on highway trucks this amendment exempts such indoor trucks from the rationing regulations, Mr. Henderson explained.

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Corn for Production Of Alcohol Planned

The Department of Agriculture has announced a plan for the sale of corn by Commodity Credit Corporation to processors for the production of ethyl alchol, acetone, and butyl alcohol. The use of corn for distillation will conserve sugar and molasses previously used extensively in the production of ethyl alcohol. The program, officials said, also will serve to provide additional supplies of by-products for feeding and for the manufacture of mixed feeds.

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Chemical Price Average Upped

Price advances were spread among the various divisions of the markets for chemicals and related materials last week. They were heaviest in the latter group. Some noticeable reductions were made, including another on quicksilver and a starter on peppermint oil. The general price average of the markets was lifted almost a full notch.

The volume of business stayed large both in and out of war marketing. A bigger shift to that arena was expected to result from the appointment of a new, really top man to run the affair. Changes were expected to be even more fundamental in EDB (everyday business) than in OPM.

Prices were advanced on aluminum acetate, methyl acetate, vinyl acetate, zinc acetate, Chinese needle antimony, ortho and para phenetidins, pig lead, red lead, litharge, orange mineral, lard, tallow, grease, sulphonated castor oil, sulphonated tallow, edible cottonseed oil, sperm oil, stearic acid, red oil, belladonna root, buchu, ergot, a variety of minor botanicals, powdered cube and derris, divi-divi, oils of anise, clove, and cassia, sago flour, tapioca flour, ethylcellulose, gum rosin, gum and steam-distilled wood turpentine, and tankage.

Prices were reduced on quicksilver, peppermint oil, domestic casein, thiamine hydrochloride, star anise, Jamaica dogwood bark, and several lesser botanicals.

The result of the changes is shown in the *OPD Price Index* at the top of the column on the left.

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Drug Makers Called To Price Conclaves

OPD Washington Bureau
January 16, 1942

Manufacturers and distributors of aspirin, caffeine, citric acid and vitamin C have been invited by Price Administrator Leon Henderson to attend industry conferences in Washington January 21 and 22. The purpose is to consider establishment of maximum prices on these products, all of which have become extensively consumed as a result of war demands, and are continuously taken in large quantities by the Army and the Navy and in lend-lease transactions.

Frank Delgado, of the drug group in the OPA chemical section, will preside at the conferences. The time schedule for the several meetings is as follows:—

Aspirin, January 21, 10 a.m. in room 26, Temporary building D.

Caffeine, January 21, 2 p.m., in room 26, Temporary building D.

Citric acid, January 22, 10 a.m., room 220, Temporary building D.

Vitamin C, January 22, 2 p.m., room 220, Temporary building D.

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Sales in October

Sales of manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers in October, 1941, totaled about 23.5 percent higher in dollar value than those in the corresponding month of 1940. Inventories also were larger by about 20.8 percent. Data for exports are not available.

The national total of individuals' incomes was 21.3 percent larger than in September, 1940. Wholesale prices in general were 17.3 percent above the 1940 level at the end of the month; prices of chemicals, oils, and drugs were 30.2 percent higher.

—*Continued on page* 30

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F.W.D.A. Plans Forum On War Problems

The Federal Wholesale Druggists Association will devote the first day of its midyear meeting, February 2, to a forum on the drug industry in wartime. Particular discussion will be given by manufacturers' representatives on rubber goods, photographic films, metallic articles, and other goods which are directly and extensively affected by wartime conservation orders.

The forum will be a joint session of active (wholesaler) and associate (manufacturer) members. It will be held in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city.

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Phila. Drug Exchange Banquet January 29

The annual banquet of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange will be held in the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, January 29. The annual meeting of the exchange will be held January 27.

Nominated for re-election are:—President, R. G. Anderson, of Merck & Co.; vice-president, Charles E. Vanderkleed, of McNeil Laboratories, Inc.; secretary, J. Mervin Rosenberger, of Smith, Kline & French, Inc.; treasurer, Harold C. Halberstadt, of Shoemaker & Busch, Inc. For election to the directorate:—G. E. Applin, E. L. Brendlinger, R. A. Cain, J. C. Walton, W. P. Miller, jr., E. S. Paisley, F. F. Law, Bruce Ludgate and E. F. Schafer.

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Hide Glue Stock Maximum Prices Set

OPD Washington Bureau
January 15, 1942

Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, today announced a price schedule for hide glue stock, with a price schedule for hide glue itself likely after stabilization of the raw materials prices, the schedule is effective January 20, 1942.

The schedule sets maximum prices for fifteen classifications of hide glue stock, ranging from $3.50 per 100 pounds for coney stock (rabbit) down to .125 cents per 100 pounds for goat fleshings.

Insecticide Makers P-87 Order Clarified

Clarification of Preference Rating Order P-87, dealing with raw material needs for manufacturers of insecticides, germicides and fungicides, was given by Melvin Goldberg, of the Chemicals and Allied Products Branch of the Division of Priorities of the Office of Production Management in a letter to the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers. Excerpts from the letter follow:—

It is the purpose of the Office of Production Management to provide agricultural fungicides, insecticides and germimides to the ultimate consumer by granting priority assistance to the primary producer in obtaining raw material. It is planned to confine those eligible under the order to two types:—

(1) Primary producers of chemicals used as agricultural fungicides, insecticides in connection with the production of food.

—*Continued on page* 29

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Plastics Materials Ass'n Re-Elects A.E. Pitcher

Arnold E. Pitcher, general manager of the plastics department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has been re-elected president of the Plastics

Arnold E. Pitcher

Materials Manufacturers Association. Other officers re-elected were:—Vice-president, L. M. Rossi, of the Bakelite Corporation; secretary-treasurer, John E. Walker, Washington.

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Synthetic Rubber Output To Reach 90,000 Tons

OPD Washington Bureau
January 14, 1942

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation authorized the construction of facilities for the manufacture of synthetic rubber to an annual capacity of 400,000 tons, including contracts heretofore let, according to Federal Loan Administrator Jones.

The production of synthetic rubber in the United States will be approximately 90,000 tons before the year ends.

Rubber Reserve Company and the trade, including the barter rubber, have on hand and afloat more than 600,000 tons of raw rubber, and there is in excess of 1,000,000 tons of used rubber available, which can be reclaimed and reworked to produce at least 600,000 tons of usable rubber.

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Waxed Paper Firms Indicted as 'Trust'

Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1942

The American Waxed Paper Association and forty-four corporations and eight-nine officers and directors of the concerns were indicted by a Federal grand jury here today on a charge of engaging in a nation-wide conspiracy to control the production and prices of waxed paper products. The defendants were charged with having engaged in the alleged conspiracy since 1936.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

At last President Roosevelt has decided to reorganize the defense setup and put one man in charge of production for war. And Washington thinks that Donald M. Nelson is just about the best man who could be picked for the job.

Nelson is a big-business man, a firm believer in free enterprise, and is not interested in social reform, and yet he gets along well with the New Dealers and they except him from their criticisms of other industrialists.

All along he has seen clearly that armament production should have been bigger and faster, and has had little sympathy with such impediments as red tape, bureaucracy, politics, and the business-as-usual attitude. He has said all along that he didn't like the things he had to do to business, but they were necessary to meet the schedule; that the President gave him a job to do and he intended to do it and let the chips fall where they may.

Mild-mannered, soft-spoken, courteous, open-faced, conservative in appearance and speech, Nelson has shown he can quickly find the heart of a problem, decide on the solution, and carry it out with vigor. Washington thinks it's a miracle that any man could have been in Nelson's spot and not be criticized from some quarter. Maybe it's because he hasn't tried to dodge criticism.

WPB Is Really DMN

The new War Production Board replaces SPAB and takes over its membership. But it is purely advisory to Production Chief Nelson, whereas SPAB told Nelson what to do. Orders will be issued in the name of WPB, but the initials DMN are what count. The President told Nelson to write his own ticket, and the memo the latter sent to the White House as the basis for an executive order was described as "the works."

Until the text of the executive order can be studied and the first steps are taken to put it into effect it is impossible to say just how the setup will look. One thing is certain: there will be an end to division of authority, multiheaded responsibility, and conflicts between boards and bureaus. OPM will be the staff of WPB, whether under that name or not, but the personnel and method of organization will be shifted around a lot. Nelson knows the strong and the weak points in that organization, and has promised to use the axe without fear or favor.

Some of Nelson's first actions will knock the breath out of many businessmen, but they have this consolation—Nelson doesn't like it either, but he says it's necessary to win the war, and Nelson is in the position to know.

Oil Trust Still in Bad

Thurman Arnold's "Mother Hubbard" oil suit lost a few meatless bones when the Department of Justice agreed to dismiss the case as to forty-eight defendants, but the cupboard is far from bare as it still includes the American Petroleum Institute, all major integrated oil companies, and a couple of hundred of their affiliated companies.

One formerly major company, Barnsdall Oil Company, wriggled out on the grounds that it is no longer intergrated, but the other forty-seven exemptees are all minor outfits or dissolved subsidiaries of majors.

The case got its nursery rhyme name around the department because it charged the oil industry with all the crimes in the Sherman—or Thurman—act's cupboard. The industry hoped the exigencies of national defense and now war would continue the analogy by making the cupboard bare, but no such luck. Though the case has been pending in the D.C. Federal court for a year and a half and the defendants still have until next July to file answers, the D. of J. threatens to keep it alive for the duration even though it may have to postpone trial until the postwar readjustment period.

Wage-Hour Law on Chain Stores

Employees of chain stores and wholesaling industries who are not actually engaged in retail selling are subject to the Federal wage and hour law, a Federal district judge has held, and the Department of Labor says this decision affects some 500,000 workers throughout the country and in many lines of business.

The case involved employees of the American Stores Company in such activities as its warehouses, purchasing offices, general offices, laboratory, auto-maintenance shop, printshop, laundry, and many canning, bottling, and processing plants. The judge said these activities are a part of interstate commerce and not within the law's exemption for retailing, adding that the test to be applied as to whether or not employees come within the scope of the act is the nature of their employment, not the nature of their employer's business.

Explosive Stuff

The Bureau of Mines is putting the finishing touches on regulations under the re-enacted wartime explosives act, and many people in the chemical industry will be surprised to learn that they are handling explosives and must get a license before they can make, buy, or use various chemicals.

The definition of an explosive includes any chemical compound that contains any oxidizing and combustible units or other ingredients that might cause an explosion, and ingredients include phosphorus and active oxidizing chemicals that can be combined with one or more reducing materials to produce an explosive.

They Talk Too Much

For reasons of national security the War and Navy Departments have stopped announcing the locations of new ordnance plants and contractors, and newspapers aren't supposed to print such information when they learn it. But, so far the officials haven't had the heart to refuse such information to congressmen, and the means to muzzle them are lacking.

So newspaper correspondents have developed the system of having congressmen do their reporting and then quoting them, on the theory that what a Member of Congress says is "privileged information" and outside the pale of voluntary censorship.

In this way the information leaked out this week from Representative Johnson of West Virginia that the War Department will build a $55,000,000 TNT plant near Point Pleasant in Mason county, W. Va. The congressman said he "heard unofficially" that Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation would build and operate the plant under contract.

It is now "learned unofficially" that the department is taking steps to stop these leaks through congressmen immediately if not sooner.

One Picture Is Worth (?)

One after another, war agencies are adopting the practice started last Summer by the War and Navy Departments of requiring their employees to wear badges bearing their photographs, but the practice is of doubtful value if there is any truth in the story now going around that one fellow pasted a picture of Hitler over his own and wore the badge three months before a guard spotted it.

Whisky Into Alcohol

It is now all right with Congress for whisky distillers to make industrial alcohol—after OPM ordered them to do it and the Bureau of Internal Revenue amended its regulations to permit it.

For weeks, while the alcohol shortage grew and grew, Congress fooled

—*Continued on page* 44

F.T.C. Hits Unfair Disparaging of Product

OPD Washington Bureau
January 17, 1942

The Federal Trade Commission issued a complaint charging Columbia Appliance Corporation, New York, with misrepresentation and unfair disparagement of a competitor's product. The Columbia corporation sells synthetic solvent dry-cleaning machines used in the cleaning of clothing, and also synthetic dry-cleaning solvents, including trichlorethylene, for use in the machines.

The complaint alleges that the respondent represents that trichlorethylene, which it sometimes sells under the name 'Triclene,' should be used in its machines in preference to 'Kolene C,' sold by a Detroit company, because, among other things, 'Kolene C' is an experimental low-priced substitute for trichlorethylene without proven merits for dry-cleaning purposes; a combination of carbon tetrachloride and benzol, which, upon distillation in Columbia and other synthetic solvent dry-cleaning machines, will separate and cause trouble; a danger to life and health, and a fire hazard.

The respondent, according to the complaint, represents that proof of its assertions can easily be obtained by users of synthetic solvent dry-cleaning machines by submission of samples of 'Kolene C' to any competent laboratory for analysis.

The complaint charges that the respondent's representations are exaggerated, misleading and deceptive; that 'Kolene C' has been used successfully for dry-cleaning purposes in

—*Continued on page* 29

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General Aniline Heads Suspended by Treasury

OPD Washington Bureau
January 13, 1942

The Treasury Department, through its Foreign Funds Control division, today announced that it had ordered the immediate suspension of five top-flight executives of the General Aniline & Film Corporation, under the executive order freezing German assets in this country. Until further notice the department will deny them access to the company's properties and personnel for any purpose.

The officials involved are Rudolph Hutz, $80,000-a-year vice-president and director of the company; Hans Aickelin, vice-president and production manager of the General Aniline Works division of the company; William vom Rath, vice-president of the company supervising the Ozalid division; Leopold Eckler, acting general manager of the Agfa-Ansco division the company; and F. W. von Meister, general manager of the Ozalid division of the company.

All these officials are naturalized but have definite German backgrounds and, prior to their coming to the United States, were identified in Germany with the I. G. Farbenindustrie. In the judgment of the officials of the Treasury Department, these individuals for years have personified the domination of the company by the German dye trust.

The company has been operating under a treasury business license since last June, and its affairs have been under investigation by the Treasury Department. The department announced that additional corrective action will be taken as the investigation proceeds and circumstances warrant.

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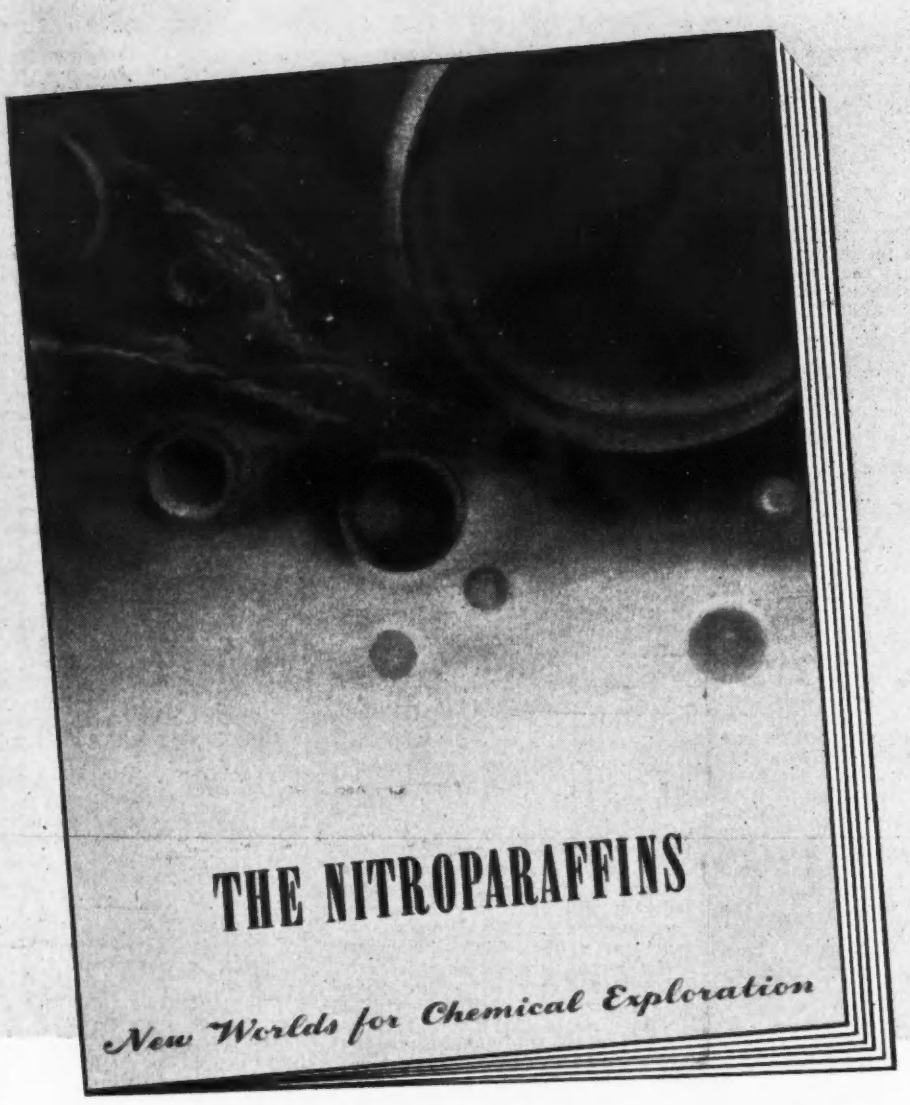
U.S. Blacklist Adds 1,800 European Firms

OPD Washington Bureau
January 14, 1942

The United States blacklist today was augmented by 1,800 firms and individuals in Sweden, Turkey, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal, who either have axis connections or are doing business with Germany, Italy or Spain. The action taken by the State Department brought to almost 5,000 the number of concerns and individuals in Latin America and Europe with which persons in the United States no longer may engage in business or financial transactions.



NEW DATA BOOK

40 Pages of Important Facts about the NITROPARAFFINS

POWERFUL SOLVENTS for Cellulose Acetate, Cellulose Acetobutyrate, Vinyl Resins

The Nitroparaffins fill many a long standing need in the field of protective coatings. They are especially useful as medium-boiling solvents for cellulose acetate and the mixed cellulose esters. They are also among the strongest solvents known for vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride co-polymers.

These uses and many more are described in this new 40-page booklet. In it you will find tables of solvent properties, physical characteristics, and a wealth of new information on formulation methods.

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Gentlemen:

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A.M.P.A. Sales and Ad Group to Meet

The Eastern division of the sales and advertising committee of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association will be held in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, February 7. The meeting will be featured by a symposium on the exports of drugs to South and Central America. Preceding the symposium there will be a showing of the Pan American Airways technicolor motion picture, "South America," which dipicts the commercial possibilities of South America. Speakers will be:—

"Direct Selling," S. F. Durst, of S. F. Durst & Co.

"The Vitamin Situation in Pharmaceutical Marketing Today," John W. Clissold, of Standard Brands, Inc.

"Direct Mail Advertising in the Ethical Field," H. C. Nelson, jr., of the Hart Drug Company, Miami, Fla.

"Combination Detailing and Selling," and "Methods of Obtaining Druggist Cooperation," Thomas H. Jones, author of "Detailing the Physician."

"Steps and Principles Involved in Doing Business with South America," J. D. Bohan, vice-president of the Centaur Company and chairman of the foreign trade section of the Proprietary Association of America.

Vegetable Waxes Price Parley in N.Y. Today

Importers, refiners and processors of insect and vegetable waxes have been requested to attend conferences with the Office of Price Administration in New York January 19 for discussion of proposals to stabilize prices, Leon Henderson, Administrator, has been announced.

The conferences will be held on the 50th floor of the Chanin building, Lexington avenue and Forty-second street, for carnauba and ouricury wax at 10 a.m.; for beeswax at 2 p.m.; and for candelilla wax at 4 p.m.

Tartaric Acid Got from Corn

Dr. O. E. May, director of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Ill., has reported to the United States Department of Agriculture that research workers of the laboratory have developed an efficient and cheap means of producing from corn sugar an intermediate product, 5-ketogluconic acid, from which tartaric acid may be synthesized. The method worked out on a laboratory scale will be tested in pilot plant equipment.

The ketogluconic acid process has resulted from investigations conducted in the fermentation division of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.

Cashew Shell Oil Use Restricted by OPM Order

OPD Washington Bureau
January 13, 1942

Drastic restrictions on deliveries and use of cashew nut shell oil were announced today by the Director of Priorities.

The order, which goes into effect immediately, forbids the use of cashew nut shell oil under any circumstances except for three specified purposes, without express permission from the Director of Priorities. Even for the purposes which are permitted, cashew nut shell oil may not be delivered or used except in filling defense orders with a preference rating of A-2 or higher.

The order permits use of this oil,

—Continued on page 38

Essential Oil Ass'n Studies U.S.P. and N.F. Monographs

V. H. Fisher, of the Dodge & Olcott Company, was elected president of the Essential Oil Association of the United States of America at its annual meeting in the Hotel Warwick, this city, January 9. More than 85 members and guests were in attendance.

John H. Montgomery, secretary of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., was elected vice-president, and Robert B. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Named to the executive committee were Charles Fischbeck, vice-president of P. R. Dreyer, Inc., and H. C. Ryland, of H. C. Ryland, Inc.

William B. Schilling, of Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company, and chairman of the organization's activities, reported on the growth of the association during 1941. Robert B. Magnus presented the financial report.

Dr. Eric C. Kunz, of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., chairman of the scientific section of the association, issued a resume of the work of his committee in cooperation with the U.S.P. and N.F. authorities on the new monographs for essential oils which will appear in the revisions of the compendiums now in preparation.

Dr. Kunz's report in part follows:—

During 1941, the scientific section of your association has done a great deal of work, practically all of which was in collaboration with those in charge of the revisions of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary. The subject does not lend itself to a detailed description, since it is concerned with specific studies of all the monographs in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary, covering the following products:—

For the U.S.P.

Eucalyptol, methyl salicylate, oil of bitter almonds, oil of cade, oil of cassia, oil of juniper, oil of mustard, oil of orange, oil of peppermint redistilled, oil of pine needles, oil of rosemary, oil of wormseed american, official balsams, orange flower water, rose water and vanillin.

—Continued on page 52

Sharp & Dohme Elects Feirer Vice-President

Dr. William A. Feirer has been elected a vice-president of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Feirer became associated with Sharp & Dohme in 1930; he was made director of the scientific department in 1934;

Phillips Studio

Dr. William A. Feirer

director of the biological laboratories in 1936; director of the medical division in 1937; and director of the medical-research division in 1940.

A graduate of Rutgers University in 1922 with the degree of B.S., Dr. Feirer later attended Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health and received his science doctorate. He was a member of the staff of the Johns Hopkins University department of bacteriology and, while a member of this staff, also attended medical school, receiving his degree of M.D. in 1930.

Vegetable Oils Import Ban Tightened

OPD Washington Bureau
January 13, 1942

Copra and four vegetable oils were added today to the list of imported commodities under complete government control through an amendment to General Imports Order M-63. Other commodities added to the list are rapeseed oil, coconut oil, palm oil, tung oil, asbestos originating in Rhodesia or the Union of South Africa, and hides and skins.

Under this order these materials may be imported only by or for sale to the Metals Reserve Company, Defense Supplies Corporation, or other agencies of the Federal government, except on special permission.

Among other things, this order will permit the importation of copra from other than the Philippines and American possessions without payment of the processing tax on the oil crushed from it, since the Metals Reserve Company and other units of the Federal Loan Agency have not been paying import taxes of this nature.

A request that a stock pile of copra be built up was made to Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, last month by John B. Gordon, secretary of the Bureau of Raw Materials for the Oils and Fats Industries.

Germans Find Substitutes and Extenders for Paint Materials

By Walter Alwyn-Schmidt
Consulting Economist

This is the second of a series of articles dealing with the operation of the German paint industry under the Allied blockade; others will follow

German paint chemists, forced by necessity to adjust themselves to war conditions, are learning to use new expedients of which they have not thought of before. Some of these, no doubt, will be abandoned; others will stay after peace has returned. Changes in the selection of materials, their use, and ultimate application must follow and may leave their permanent mark on the paint and paint materials businesses of the world. Fats, oils, resins, and gums are likely to feel the effect.

Lack of oils, one of the more or less permanent raw material problems of all Central Europe, made itself noticeable early during the war. The Germans have always relied heavily upon imported oils and fats and, while large stocks had been accumulated at the outset, these were bound to prove insufficient after supplies were cut off by the British blockade. It is true that Hamburg and Amsterdam continue even now with their accustomed quotations for oils and fats. These are, however, more often the mere reflexes of other than continental markets and are in no relation whatever to the real flow of sales transactions.

Some European sources for oils are now tapped. Linseed oil and hempseed oil are obtainable within the German lebensraum. Pine oils are extracted from European trees. Considerable efforts are made also to obtain whale oil and fish oils, mostly by way of Norway. All this is helpful but cannot help German paint chemists over the fact that they must get along with as little oil as possible as long as the war lasts. They claim that they are able to do so and that in the course of their experiments they not only have made Germany independent of its prewar reliance upon foreign material sources, but have in addition gained better working materials than they had before. The aim is—to follow the German argument—"to replace not uniformly reliable natural products with refined as well as synthetic products of predeterminable working performance."

—Continued on page 38A

Synthesizing Drying Oils

Process of Producing Conjugation in Unconjugated Polyenes

Specifications and Claims of United States Patent 2,242,230 Issued May 20, 1941, to George O. Burr, Assignor to Regents of the University of Minnesota

(*Continued from January* 12 *issue*)

Example X

While many of the preceding examples involve the use of ethyl or butyl alcohol with sodium, other alcohols and other basic metals and alkalies operate with equal satisfaction. Thus potassium, lithium, or other basic metals or their hydroxides, and other alcohols may be used, the rate of the reaction being governed by the basic reagent and by the boiling point of the alcohols if the conversion is carried out under reflux. If, however, the reaction is carried out with the corresponding soaps dissolved in the various alcohols and is carried out in a sealed vessel in which elevated temperatures and pressures may be developed, as is the case in many of the preceding examples, the nature of the alcohol becomes immaterial beyond is ability to dissolve a sufficient quantity of the basic reagent, such as the alkali alcoholate.

As examples of the secondary and tertiary alcohols whose usefulness is limited only by their ability to dissolve sufficient quantities of the corresponding sodium alcoholates the following is given: Approximately 10 percent and 5 percent suspensions of sodium isopropylate and sodium tertiary butylate, respectively, may be mixed with whole linseed oil and heated in sealed tubes for twenty-four hours at 110° C. At the end of the heating period the linseed oil which is reacted upon by the sodium isopropylate shows an absorption of 400 to 2350 Angstrom units and a

—Continued on page 38A

Flax Acreage Must Increase for 1942

A total of at least 5,000,000 acres must be sown to flaxseed in order that domestic production of linseed oil will meet drying industry requirements, according to Thomas L. Daniels, chairman of the flax development committee of the Flax Institute of the United States. Drying oil consumption for the first nine months of 1942 in the United States was estimated at 692,000,000 pounds, 604,000,000 pounds of which was linseed oil. This proportion of 87 percent compares with 82 percent in 1940.

The defense needs of the country will make greater demands on the linseed oil industry, in view of the diminishing imports of tung, perilla, oiticica and other vegetable oils, the institute pointed out.

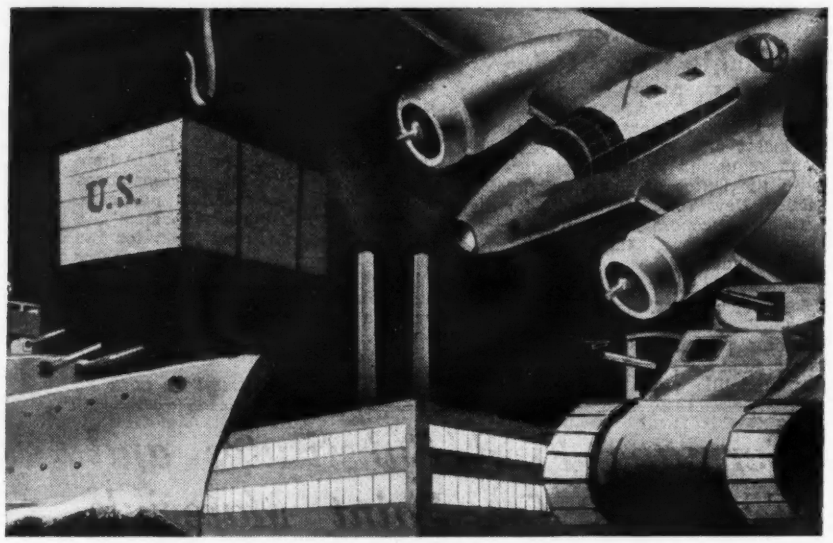
The unfavorable price relationship between flaxseed and other commodi-

—Continued on page 41

Uncle Sam
IS A HEAVY BUYER

It is true that Uncle Sam is a heavy buyer, and his orders, he insists, must have preference.

It is true that at times raw material sources are insufficient for abnormal demands — that we may even have to report some chemicals temporarily off the market. That



forces us to wait our turn and to ask our customers to do the same.

On the other hand, Uncle Sam does not intend to deplete the supplies of medicinal and pharmaceutical chemicals; and we sincerely believe a way will be provided whereby we can continue to serve our Nation with those chemicals essential to the health and lives of its people.

To serve both we shall use all the facilities at our command — and they are as good as the best.

FINE CHEMICALS
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CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA TORONTO MONTREAL

Current Market Quotations

January 16, 1942

All matter under this heading fully protected by copyright

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes, trends, and resale prices are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports is indicated on page 4.

Defense Status of Materials

Application of SPAB regulations to materials listed below is indicated by superior figures as follows:—[1] Price Ceiling; [2] Price Suggestion or Agreement; [3] Full Priority Control; [4] Industry Control; [5] General Limitation Order; [6] Critical List (Army and Navy Munitions Board); [7] Allocation

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetal, cbys., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - —
Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .57½- .75½
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .08½- .173
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - .178
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - .158
Methyl (see M).

* The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
50 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.10 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U.S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
cbys, cs.....100 lbs. 3.88 - 4.13
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
cbys, cs.....100 lbs. 6.08 - 6.58
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.18 - 7.43
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.97 - 8.12
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., 99.5%, al. dms., wks., 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP XI, al. dms., works, 100 lbs.10.95 -11.20
CP, dms., works.....100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.94 - 5.19
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.36 - 5.61
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.76 -10.01

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated in the above prices.

Acetic, anhydride,[3] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic, special, USP, fine cryst., gran., 200-lb. bbls.lb. .45 - —
standard, USP, fine cryst., gran., 20 or 40 mesh, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .40 - —
powd., 30 mesh, 200-lb. bbls, lb. .40 - —
Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, refd., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
tech., bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic, bots., dms.....oz. 1.85 - 2.10
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more, lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Acid, boric[2], tech., 99.5%, gran., bulk, frt. alld..ton.93.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld...ton.96.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.108.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.118.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.106.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.118.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.123.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.101.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.113.00- —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.118.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.111.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.123.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.128.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Caproic, dms, works.....lb. .25 - .30
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[3] split, dms.....lb. .19¼- .19⅝
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .03½- —
single drums.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[3,5] 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. N. Y., lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, dlvd. N. Y..lb. .17¼- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric, cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt., lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .21 - —
anhydr., gran., dms., 10,000 lbs., one shipt .lb. .23 - —
smaller lots..... ...lb. .23½- .26½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ¼c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N.Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N.Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .18½- .19
Cottonseed oil,[3] dist., dms...lb. .13¾- .14¼
tanks .....lb. .13¼- —
Creasylic (coaltar),[4,7], high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - .86
works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .84
special blends (50%, 210°-215°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .84
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - .86
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .84
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - .86
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .84
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - .86
imported, pale, dms....gal. No prices
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 5 cbys. and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —
Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .31
Gallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, 10% dilute, cbys., lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls, works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
rubber, dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead, cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber, dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber, dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead, cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber, dms.....lb. .13 - —
Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09½
Acid, hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns..lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 8.55 - —
50%, edible, 20 or more cbys..lb. 12½- —
5 to 19 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .20½
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[3] light, dms.....lb. .17¾- .18¼
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kegs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kegs, works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls..lb. .15 - .18
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .18 - .18½
Naphthenic, dom., acidity 220-230, dms, c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
235-245 acidity, dms. c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
Nicotinic, 100-lb. cr's.....lb. 7.15 - —
50-lb. cns.....lb. 7.25 - —
25-lb. cns.....lb. 7.30 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 7.46 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 7.50 - —
Nicotine, amide, 25-lb. lots...lb.18.00 - —
5-lb. lots.....lb.18.25 - —
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western, works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs. or over.....lb. .11½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .12½- .14½

Acacia—Acrylonitrile

Acid, palm oil, white, dist., dms., lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Phosphoric, 50%, pure food grade, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, wks., frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd., N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75% pure food grade, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, wks., frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N.Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 85%, s. g., 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1,347, cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10½- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionate, synth, pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.10 - —
resub., cns.....lb. 2.60 - —
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic, tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Sebasic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .82 - —
Soybean oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .18¾- .19¼
Stearic,[3] dist., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .14¾- .15¾
single pressed, bgs., dlvd...lb. .14¼- .15¼
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd...lb. .17½- .18½
saponif., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .15 - .16
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .17¾- .18⅝
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l.,25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt...lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71¼- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloracetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, 100-lb. pkg....lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkg.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite, leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -45.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l.....lb. .34½- —
5,000 lbs. or more.....lb. .35 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs.....lb. .35½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton.....lb. .36 - —
tank cars.....lb. .34 - —

Aleps Lanae—Bay Leaves

Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.....lb. .30 - .32
hyd., dms.....lb. .29 - .31
Agar, Kobe No. 1, strip.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. No stocks
Albumen, blood, lark, flake, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
ton lots, frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
bgs., same basis.....lb. .15 - .20
light, dom., flake, dms., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld..lb. .65 - .75
import., bgs.....lb. No prices
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls..lb. 1.80 - 1.85
powd., dms., bbls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
import., cs.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
Tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
drums.....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- .168
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - .173
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .158

* The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

secondary, dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms., lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Denatured,[1,2,5] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd., E..gal. .65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., dms.....gal. .72 - —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .58 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 15½c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
dms., c.l., E. works...gal. .60 - —
19 dms., E. works...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .53 - —

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E. gal. .57 - —
19 dms., works, E...gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
SD23G, works, E., c.l., dms. gal. .63 - —
19 dms.....gal. .65 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .68 - —
tanks.....gal. .56 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 15½c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations.

SD23H, works, c.l., dms..gal. .59½- —
19 dms.....gal. .61½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .64½- —
tanks.....gal. .52½- —
SD 29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .42 - —
1-18, E., works....gal. .45 - —
tanks, E., works.....gal. .51 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .61 - —
20 dms., to c.l.....gal. .63 - —
1 to 19 dms.....gal. .66 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .54 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, dms., c.l..lb. 8.19 - —
19 dms.....gal. 8.62½- —
5 to 8 dms.....gal. 8.25½- —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 8.25½- —
tanks.....gal. 8.12 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 8.64 - —
19 dms.....gal. 8.67½- —
5 to 18 dms.....gal. 8.69½- —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 8.69½- —
Ethyl alcohol in bbls, 2c. higher than dms.
Grain alcohol 25c. gal. higher.
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .47 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis..lb. .69 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .65 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., works, gal. .67 - .70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, f.o.b. Waverly, N.Y..lb. .44 - —
450-lb. lots, same basis...lb. .50 - —
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat., grade., dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
5-10-gal. dms., works...lb. .15 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .58 - .59
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per gram. 1.00 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .18 - .19
Curacao cs.....lb. .68 - .70
gourds, bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .58 - .60
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 5.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 5.47 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.54 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, whole, bbls.....lb. .85 - .90
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, dlvd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila...100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila...100 lbs. 4.65 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, tech., basic, powd., insoluble, bbls., 1 to 9, dlvd..lb. .40 - —
smaller containers...lb. .50 - —
solut., 24%, l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd..lb. .10½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd., lb. .10½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .08 - —
12,000 to 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works, lb. .10 - —
140 to 375 lbs., works..lb. .11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works..lb. .12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- 06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0310- —
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .17½- —
open order.....lb. .17½- .20
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
Iron free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.05
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.30
Aluminum, 98-99%, [2,3,4] c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste, lining, extra fine, dms., 200 lbs..lb. .36 - —
standard, dms., 200 lbs.....lb. .38 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms., 200 lbs..lb. .93 - —
standard, dms., 200 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
litho, lining, dms., 200 lbs..lb. .57 - —
unpolished, dms., 200 lbs..lb. .36 - —
varnish, standard, dms., 200 lbs..lb. .40 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are 5c. per lb. higher for less than 200 lbs.; for containers, smaller than drums, prices are 1c. per lb. higher for 100 lbs.; 1½c. per lb. higher for 50 lbs.; 3c. per lb. higher for 10 lbs.; 5c. per lb. higher for 2 lbs.; 8c. per lb. higher for 1 lb.; and 12c. per lb. for ½ lb. Transportation allowed East of Mississippi.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks., lb. .50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works..lb. .60 - —
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia aldehyde, dms., works, lb. .65 - .70
Anhydrous[3], fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., frt. equal with Hopewell, Va..ton. 90.00 - —
refrigeration[3], tanks, works, lb. .05 - —
pure, cycls., dlvd., met. N.Y. lb. .16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, U.S.P., dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. 1.06 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs.....lb. 1.07 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. 1.10 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., dlvd., Met. N.Y..lb. .0564-.0614
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15½- .18
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Ammonia, bromide, gran., bbls. lb. .31 - .35
bxs.....lb. .34 - .38
kegs.....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms., dlvd. Met. N.Y..lb. .08¾- .09¼
cns., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls....lb. .12 - .13
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. .75 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .80 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .84 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua)
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate, kgs., works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works.... 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .23 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....bl. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs., dom.....lb. .21 - .23
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bls. lb. .37 - —
kgs. .....lb. .39 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works..unit-ton. No prices
pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
Stearate, anhydrous.....lb. .24½- —
paste .....lb. .06½- —
Sulphate[2], dom., bulk, c.l., contr., f.o.b. cars, ports, July-Dec. shipt..ton. 29.00 - —
spot, same basis.....ton. 30.00 - —

Ammonia sulphate prices are $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven.

Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, chcs., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, chcs., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .45 - .55
tech., kgs.....lb. .40 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac), sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- .17
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb. .75 - —
Caporate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chlorides, mixed, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Naphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Nitrite, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. .85 - —
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
cans .....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
import., natural, bls.....lb. No stocks
Angostura, bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Anilin oil, dms.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks.....lb. .14½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .39 - .41
Mexican, fair, bgs.....lb. .33 - .38
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Star .....lb. .38 - .39
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.27 - 3.33
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs.....lb. .66 - .66½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., wks lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls. lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., chys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2,4,6] spot.....lb. .14 - —
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%, lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide, bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
Salt, 65%, dms., dlvd., E. of Miss. River..lb. .36 - —
bbls., same basis.....lb. .34 - —
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Apormorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 11.25 -11.50
Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm., purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports..100 kilos. 105.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Root, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs..lb. .10½- .10¾
bbls.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Arsenic, metal, lump, cs.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. No prices
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .65 - .70
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .80 - .85
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, 20 tons, f.o.b. plant..lb. .04½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant..lb. .05½- —
process form, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. plant..lb. .05 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant. lb. .06 - —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.....ton. 36.50 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. point..ton. 32.00 - —
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shpt. points..ton. 25.50 - —
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton. 30.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N.J. or N.Y. whse..ton. 58.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., Western shipping points..ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton. 21.00 - —
tanks, refinery.....ton. 16.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery..gal. .13 - —
dms., c.l., E. cst., refinery..gal. .12 - —
tanks, Calif., refinery...ton. 12.50 -14.00
East Coast, refinery...gal. .06 - .06½-
Ill., Ind., refinery.....gal. .06½- —
N. Orleans, refinery...gal. .06 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 27.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 21.00 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Barbasco root (see cube root).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Tree bark, vls.....lb. No stocks
Barbital, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, cs.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
Sulphur-free, c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs.....lb. .60 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd., New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Miss., north of Ark. line. ton. 77.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton. 79.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis.. ton. 90.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Tenn., N.-S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla..ton. 81.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 83.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis. ton. 94.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton. 96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz.. ton. 87.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 89.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis. ton. 100.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev..ton. 83.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis.. ton. 96.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 98.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.77 - —
jars .....lb. 4.62 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .10½- .12½
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., contr., St. Louis..ton. 27.65 - —
spot, same basis...ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., contr., same basis, ton. 28.65 - —
spot, same basis...ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse, N.Y.....ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., contr., St. Louis..ton. 25.35 - —
spot, same basis..ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., contr., same basis, ton. 26.35 - —
spot, same basis...ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., New York..ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton. 18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
German, grd., bbls., c.l., dock, t.a...ton. No prices
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. No prices
ungrd., bulk, c.l., ex dock..ton. No prices
Italian, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.a...ton. No prices
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. No prices
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).

Bay Rum, bbls.....gal. .83 - .90
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Root, bls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works..ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works, ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms., lb. .45 - .55
N.F. VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Benzol, 2, 90%, dms., returnable, works..gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha up to 2c. per gallon.
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .23 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms.....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., cns..lb. .93 Nom.
dms.....lb. .90 Nom.
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.50 Nom.
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.80 Nom.
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs....lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
kgs.....lb. 2.70 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.00 - —
jars.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots, lb. 2.86 - —
jars.....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots....lb. 1.45 - —
cns.....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.19 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.85
175-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Subcarbonate, X-ray, 5-lb. bots, lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.49 - 1.72
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.24 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns..lb. 1.20 - 1.37
250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
Subsalicylate, 60-60%, bots...lb. 2.59 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
cns.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms..lb. 3.40 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black,[2] acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
3, c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
4, c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
6, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
7, c.l.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - —
8, c.l.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .13 - —

Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.

Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .08 - —
dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03550- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .07½- —
dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
bulk, cars, c.l., f.o.b. plants, lb. .0330- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y. lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y..lb. .05¾- —
kegs, f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½ Nob.
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.
Black Haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .26 - .27
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W.Va.ton. 70.00 - —
bbls., same basis.....ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis...ton. 75.00 - —
bbls., same basis.....ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y., unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, grd., 16-17 ammon, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton. 5.25 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt..unit-ton. 4.90 - —
soluble (see Albumen, blood).
Bloodroot, lbs.....lb. .40 - .41
Blue,[2] alkali toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. .85 - .90

Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt, genuine, 1-kilo pkg..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. 3.30 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis, contracts..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, same basis, contracts, lb. .52 - —
Potash, dom., bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 4.00 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.30 - —
methyl violet, kgs.....lb. 2.10 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .11 - —
regular grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .16 - .17
Blue, ultramarine, dlvd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue flag root, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, dom., 42½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton. 39.00 -40.00
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton. 37.50 - —
Meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton. 38.00 -39.00
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton. 37.50 - —
Phosphate precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.).
steamed, dom., 1½% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton. 40.00 -41.00
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton. 42.00 - —
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Borax,[2] tech., 99.5% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton. 40.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton. 43.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 54.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 59.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton. 53.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 64.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 69.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton. 48.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 59.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 64.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton. 58.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 69.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 74.00 - —
USP $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., delcars, dms..lb. .11½- —

Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pickups.

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
chys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Brown,[2] iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks., lb. .02¾- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0260- —
Sap, crystals, dom., works...lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03½- .06
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works, lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¼- .05¾
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works, lb. .08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .03⅜- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N.Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis.....lb. .05¼- —
Brown, umber, Turkey-type, ex car, Los Angeles....lb. .06¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles, lb. .05⅞- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle—lb. .05⅞- —
Boston.....lb. .04⅜- —
Chicago, Ind ianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis.....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh.....lb. .06 - —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
special.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .82 - .83
Buckthorn bark, true, bls....lb. .80 - .85
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .85 - .90
Berries, bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .06 - .06½
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Butyl acetate[2], norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14½- .168
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - .173
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13½- .158
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., same terms..lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N.Y...lb. .60 - —
Butane[2], industrial grade, tanks, group 3..gal. .02½- —

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.65 - 1.66
single jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ″sticks, pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 10,000 lbs. or more, 100 lb. dms..lb. 2.60 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.63 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms, lb. 2.65 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.66 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. 2.70 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms., lb. 2.70 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms.lb. 2.80 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.83 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns., lb. 3.15 - —
Citrated, bots.....lb. 2.80 Nom.
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, peeled, N. F., cs., lb. No stocks
bleached, bls.....lb. No stocks
dom., natural, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l.....lb. .06¾- .07¾
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, paper bgs., 77-80%, c.l., dlvd..ton. 18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd....ton. 21.50 -25.50
5 ton lots.....ton. 28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton. 18.00 -24.50
l.c.l., 15 ton, dlvd....ton. 21.45 -25.45
5 ton lots.....ton. 28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride c.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, and drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms.....lb. .57 - .59
cns.....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - 1.28
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.68
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .27 - .28
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
tech., bbls., ton lots, works, lb. .12½- .13
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. No prices
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton. 75.00 - —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. and over..lb. .07 - —
5 to 9 bbls., same basis, lb. .09 - —
1 to 4 bbls., same basis.. lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms.....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —

Bay Rum—Celluloid Scrap

Calcium phosphate, monobasic, cryst., less than 5 tons, same basis..lb. .06½- —
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works, lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton, lb. .13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., ton..lb. .26 - —
smaller quantities.....lb. .27 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 46.00 - —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works.ton. 51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .48 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel, bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.95 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
slabs, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tablets, tin.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .47 - —
USP, or import, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots, lb. 2.40 - —
25 to 50-lb. lots.....lb. 2.50 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .03¾- .04
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .06½
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway, Dutch, bgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, c.l., dms., frt. alld..lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55 gal., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[2] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .83 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l.....gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Ct., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W.Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the states of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
green, Ceylon, bgs.....lb. .96 - .98
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .27 - .28
Case-hardening mixtures, 30% lump, dms., l.c.l..lb. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .30¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30½- —
80-100 mesh, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .30¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .31 - —
Import, Argent., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., c.i.f...lb. .27 - —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., c.i.f...lb. .27½- —
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. No price
New Zealand, 20-30 mesh., c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .36 - .37
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
srortstick, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
broken, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
China, buds, bgs.....lb. .32 - .34
Rolls, select, bls.....lb. .31 - .32
broken, extra, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Saigon, No. 1, 4-10-4, bls....lb. .64 - .66
10-6-2, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
all thin, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .35 - .40
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 12.50 -13.00
Synth, bots.....lb. 19.00 - —
Castor beans, Brazilian, ship't, c.&f., N.Y., long ton. 77.00 -78.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, dom., 6½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 13.50 -16.00
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Indian.....lb. .55 - .56
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

Cellulose Acetate—Dyes

Cellulose, acetate, flake, gran., frt. alld.	lb.	.80 -	—
Acetate-butyrate, high (36.5% butyryl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45 -	—
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46 -	—
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47 -	—
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.48 -	—
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.43 -	—
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.44 -	—
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.45 -	—
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.46 -	—
Acetate-propionate, high (31.5% propionly content), 100-lbs. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45 -	—
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46 -	—
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47 -	—
smaller pkgs. works	lb.	.48 -	—
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld.	lb.	.30 -	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.60 -	—
oxalate, USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.35 -	—
kgs., works	lb.	.37 -	—
Chalk, precip., papermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50 -	—
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00 -	—
other industries, and paints, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00 -	—
drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics, c.l., spot	lb.	.02¾-	—
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, type, cs.	lb.	.78 -	.80
Roman, bls.	lb.	3.25	Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., divd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va.	ton.	35.40 -	—
Colo.	ton.	32.00 -	—
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.	ton.	35.80 -	—
Ill. (except river point), Minn., Neb., Wis.	ton.	27.00 -	—
Indiana	ton.	31.00 -	—
Ill. (river points), Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso), Ia.	ton.	25.00 -	—
Kansas, El Paso, Tex.	ton.	26.00 -	—
Michigan	ton.	32.80 -	—
Ohio	ton.	32.80 -	—
Penn.	ton.	34.80 -	—
Utah	ton.	36.00 -	—
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06 -	.07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0275-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0225-	—
Chillies (see Pepper, red).			
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	10.00	-16.00
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	7.60 -	—
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	8.50 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	-15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 -	—
paper bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	12.50 -	—
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk Phila.	ton.	18.60	-23.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.,	ton.	45.00 -	—
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.93 -	.95
500 lbs.	lb.	.96 -	.98
100 lbs.	lb.	.98 -	1.00
25 lbs.	lb.	1.00 -	1.02
1-10 lbs.	lb.	1.05 -	1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.90 -	.92
500 lbs.	lb.	.93 -	.95
100 lbs.	lb.	.95 -	.97
Chlorinated rubber, standard 100 lbs. or more, works,	lb.	.32 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.35 -	—
Chlorine,[9,1] liq., cyls., c.l., divd., N.Y.	lb.	.05¼-	—
contracts, divd., N. Y.	lb.	.05¼-	—
l.c.l., divd. N. Y.	lb.	.07¼-	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75 -	—
multiple unit, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
2, works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
1, works frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	3.00 -	—
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.	lb.	.20 -	—
100 lb. dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
50-lb. dms.	lb.	.23 -	—
USP, 650-lb. dms.	lb.	.30 -	—
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.32 -	—
50-lb. dms.	lb.	.33 -	—
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld.	lb.	.80 -	—
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.	lb.	.85 -	—
25-lb. cyls., works.	lb.	1.00 -	1.15
1-lb. bot., case 2. works,	lb.	1.25 -	—
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.,	lb.	.22 -	—
solut., 8½%, cs., bbls.	lb.	.07¾-	.08½
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	16.00 -	—
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chrome).			
Sulphate, pearls, dms., 100 lbs.,	lb.	.40 -	—
powd., dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.45 -	—
scale, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.45 -	—
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.	lb.	5.00 -	—
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
20 in., thick, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
20 in., medium, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
USP, broken quill, red, bgs.	lb.	.19 -	.20
yellow, bgs.	lb.	.19 -	.20
Cinchonidine, small crys., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89 -	—
Sulphate, N.F., cans., 100 ozs.	oz.	.53 -	—

Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine, small crys., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.62 -	—
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66 -	—
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 -	—

Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms.,	lb.	3.55 -	3.60
1 and 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.70 -	3.80
100 lbs., dms.	lb.	3.50 -	—
Cinnamic Alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, 99-100% pure, cbys., cns.	lb.	1.25 -	1.60
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2 bls.	lb.	.29 -	.30
3 bls.	lb.	.28 -	.29
Citral, bots., cns.		4.50 -	5.50
Citrine ointment, jars	lb.	.98 -	1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	1.50 -	2.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
Clove, Amboyna, bgs.	lb.	.30 -	.31
Zanzibar	lb.	.18 -	.18¼
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.30 -	.31
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works.	bbls.	7.50 -	7.75
l.c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25 -	8.50
tanks, works.	gal.	.07½-	.09
refd., bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.00 -	8.25
l.c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75 -	9.00
tanks, works.	gal.	.08½-	.10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works.	dm.	7.50 -	—
l.c.l., works.	dm.	8.25 -	—
l.c.l., works.	dm.	8.75 -	—
refd., dms., c.l., works.	dm.	8.00 -	—
Cobalt acetate,[7] bbls., kgs., divd.	lb.	.83¾-	—
Carbonate,[7] powd., bgs., works,	lb.	1.58 -	—
Chloride, kgs., works.	lb.	.87½-	—
Hydrate,[7] bbls.	lb.	2.04 -	—
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.51 -	—
Linoleate, solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.42 -	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.25	Nom.
Oxide,[7] black, kgs.	lb.	1.84 -	—
Resinate, fused A., bbls.	lb.	.13½ -	—
1 %, cobalt oxide, bbls.	lb.	.13 -	—
2 %, cobalt oxide, bbls.	lb.	.14 -	—
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls.	lb.	.17½-	—
precip., dms., divd.	lb.	.34 -	—
Sulphate,[7] dms.	lb.	.65 -	—
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns.	oz.	9.75 -	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.37 -	.38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	.39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b., shipping point.	lb.	.25½-	—
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70 -	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50 -	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00 -	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50 -	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black, root, bls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
Blue, root, bls.	lb.	.07½-	.08
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	38.00	-63.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	6.00	Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs., lb. cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.19½-	.29½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs., lb. cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.17 -	—
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	1.35 -	1.40
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.22
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.09½-	.10
Conium leaves, bls.	lb.	1.20 -	1.25
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns.	lb.	.40 -	.42
S.A., USP, cns.	lb.	.42 -	.44
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., divd.	lb.	.24 -	—
smaller containers, divd.	lb.	.26 -	—
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.18 -	.20¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.19¼-	—
cryst.	lb.	.13½-	.14¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls.	lb.	.34 -	.38
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.15 -	5.19
Metal,[1,4,5] electrolytic	lb.	.12 -	.12½
Nitrate tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.16 -	.18½
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.20 -	—
Oxide, black, bbls., tons, works,	lb.	.19½-	.21
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y.,	lb.	.20 -	.22
Resinate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Sulphate, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works.	100 lbs.	5.15 -	5.50
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis,	100 lbs.	5.30 -	5.65
6-15 bbls., same basis,	100 lbs.	5.40 -	5.75
1-5 bbls., same basis,	100 lbs.	5.65 -	6.00
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works.	100 lbs.	9.20 -	—
l.c.l., dealers.	100 lbs.	10.20 -	—
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.00 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	20.00 -	—
l.c.l., 25 or over, works,	100 lbs.	1.55 -	—
1-4, works.	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	14.00 -	—
Copra, Coast, ship	lb.	No prices	
Coriander, bgs.	lb.	.13½-	—
bleached, bgs.	lb.	.13 -	.13½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Corn silk, bls.	lb.	.33 -	.34
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., divd.	100 lbs.	4.05 -	—
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.41 -	—
solid, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.53 -	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.52 -	—
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.57 -	—
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.39 -	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.24 -	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.15
Cottonseed, hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., divd.	unit-ton.	1.00 -	—
meal, 8%, Southeast, mills.	ton.	42.00	-43.00
Coumarin, 5 lbs. or more, 25-lb. cns.	lb.	2.75 -	—
5-lb. cns.	lb.	2.85 -	—
1-lb. cns.	lb.	2.90 -	—
1-oz. cns.	lb.	3.25 -	—
less than 5 dms., cns.	lb.	4.15 -	4.65
Cramp bark, genuine, bls.	lb.	.30 -	.65
so-called, bls.	lb.	.06 -	.07
Cranesbill root, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
Cream of tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., one shipm't.	lb.	.57½-	—
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.58 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.58½-	—
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms. lbs.		.80 -	.85
bots.	lb.	1.00 -	1.04
hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.60 -	.77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.28 -	—
Carbonate, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.10 -	2.39
Oil, crude, tanks, works.	gal.	.15½-	—
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works,	gal.	.141 -	—
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.	gal.	.26 -	—
tanks, works.	gal.	.18 -	.18½
Cresol,[6,7] USP, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.11 -	.11¼
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11½-	.11¾
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10 -	.10¼
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10½-	.10¾
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gal., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.18 -	—
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.09¼-	—
natural, c.l.	100 lbs.	8.75 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.25 -	—
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C.	lb.	.40 -	.41

4% rotenone prices are 3c. per lb. less.

Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	.70 -	.75
powd., cs.	lb.	.78 -	.83
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.29
Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	.18½
Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	.18½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.16¾ -	.17¼
Persian, bgs.	lb.	.17¼-	.17¾
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N.Y., duty paid.	lb.	.05¼-	—
Cyanamide, 22% N, pulv., bgs., dlvd., contracts.	unit-ton.	No prices	
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms.	lb.	.10¾-	—
lump, dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
75%, gran., dms.	lb.	.15 -	—
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.16 -	—
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.23 -	—
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works.	lb.	.32 -	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.	gal.	.27 -	—

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Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.17
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.48 -	.49
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., divd.	lb.	.35 -	—
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.17
Degras,[5] common, dom., bbls.	lb.	.10½-	.12½
neutral, dom., bbls.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.40 -	.41

4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.

Derris, extract, 30% rotenone, bulk, cns.	lb.	5.00 -	5.25
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago.	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago.	100 lbs.	4.80 -	—
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago.	100 lbs.	3.95 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago.	100 lbs.	4.15 -	—
Potato, bgs., dom., c.l.	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).			
Diacetyl, bots.	lb.	9.50	-11.00
Diamyl ether (See Amyl Ether).			
Phthalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.21 -	—
Diamyl sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.50 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.53 -	—
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.105 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.112 -	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.095 -	—
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.17 -	—
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21 -	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific cst.	ton.	22.00	-25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00 -	—
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard.	ton.	35.00	-39.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00	-90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10 -	.16
import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.l.f.	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f.	lb.	.02 -	.03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04 -	.06
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.50 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.53 -	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.48 -	—
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).			
Phthalate,[3] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.21 -	.23
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.21½-	.23½
tanks, divd.	lb.	.20 -	.22
cns., works.	lb.	.23½-	.25½
Sebacate, dms., works.	lb.	.45 -	.47
Tartrate, dom., dms.	lb.	.87 -	—
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).			
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks	lb.	.14 -	—
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.037 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
tanks	lb.	.03 -	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.22½-	—
Diethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	.70 -	—
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. river, l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.75 -	—
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.40 -	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.,	lb.	.25 -	—
refd., 99%, dms.	lb.	.35 -	—
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.28 -	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
tanks	lb.	.20½-	—
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks	lb.	.12 -	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15½-	—
Monobutylether, dms., works.	lb.	.22½-	.24¼
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.13½-	—
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.50 -	.55
Diglycol, laurate, c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.	lb.	.19 -	—
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.	lb.	.09¼-	.09¾
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.19 -	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.85 -	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.90 -	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.24 -	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.	lb.	.18 -	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14 -	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35 -	.38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18 -	—
oily, dms.	lb.	.05 -	—
Diorthotoluolguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, divd.	lb.	.44 -	—
600-1,950 lbs., divd.	lb.	.46 -	—
150-450 lbs., divd.	lb.	.47 -	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.19 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, dms.	gal.	.59 -	.61
tanks	gal.	.51 -	—
dest., disl., dms.	gal.	.55 -	.58
tanks	gal.	.48 -	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16 -	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms.	lb.	.43 -	.45
cns.	lb.	.48 -	.50
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, divd.	lb.	.35 -	—
600-1,950 lbs., divd.	lb.	.36 -	—
150-450 lbs., divd.	lb.	.37 -	—
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).			
Divi-Divi, Colombian	ton.	55.00 -	—
Venezuelan	ton.	60.00 -	—
Doggrass root, imp. cut, NF, bls.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
domestic, bls.	lb.	.36 -	.37
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.	lb.	.07½-	.08
Dovers powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75 -	2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.	lb.	1.10 -	1.15
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—			
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
Green FD&C green, No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.50 -	—
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.50 -	—
FD&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90 -	—
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65 -	—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00 -	—
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50 -	—
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.75 -	—
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.15 -	—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.50 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.65 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.65 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—			
Black, D&C black, No. 1	lb.	8.35 -	—
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6	lb.	13.50 -	—
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.,	lb	12.35 -	—
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.,	lb.	12.35 -	—
D&C green, No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C orange, No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35 -	—
D&C orange, No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.35 -	—
D&C orange, No. 11, cns.	lb.	17.35 -	—
Red, D&C red, No. 5	lb.	6.00 -	—
D&C red, No. 17	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 18	lb.	18.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 22, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 33	lb.	13.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C yellow, No. 11	lb.	10.35 -	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—			
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 3	lb.	21.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 8	lb.	7.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour index scale):—			
36 Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65 -	.70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50 -	1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.90 -	1.00
165 Lake red C	lb.	.70 -	.90
170 Fast red A	lb.	.56 -	.60
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85 -	.90
189 Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00 -	3.10
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30 -	.50
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.32 -	.40
204 Chrome black A	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75 -	2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60 -	.80
289 Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90 -	1.00
299 Chrome black F	lb.	.60 -	.65
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80 -	.85
326 Direct cast scarlet	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
304 Paper yellow	lb.	.83 -	.90
365 Chrysophenin G	lb.	.59 -	.70
394 Direct violet N	lb.	1.25 -	1.35
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.50 -	1.75
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00 -	1.30
401 Developed black BHN,	lb.	.45 -	.60
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.25 -	.30
415 Direct orange R	lb.	.60 -	.70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.75 -	.85
420 Direct brown M	lb.	1.00 -	1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.54 -	.56
495 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40 -	.50
502 Direct azurin G	lb.	.75 -	.80
512 Direct blue RD	lb.	.80 -	1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.10 -	1.25
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50 -	1.00
529 Direct fast black, FF	lb.	.55 -	1.00
561 Direct black EW	lb.	.25 -	.50
582 Direct black RX	lb.	.35 -	.45
592 Direct green B	lb.	.75 -	.80
594 Direct green G	lb.	1.00 -	1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85 -	1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25 -	1.50
698 Acid violet	lb.	1.00 -	3.00
812 Primulin	lb.	.50 -	.52
814 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble),	lb.	.35 -	.50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c. paste.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Sulphur black	lb.	.20 -	.25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.40 -	1.00
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25 -	.50
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40 -	—
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25 -	.54
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30 -	.50
Zambesi black	lb.	.75 -	.80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble (prices f barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. seller works or warehouse).

Black:—			
865 Nigrosin derivatives.	lb.	.38 -	.62
Blue:—			
1075 Alisarin astrol base.	lb.	15.00 -	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base.	lb.	6.00 -	—
Brown:—			
Brown	lb.	1.15 -	—
Green:—			
1078 Alisarin cyanin green.	lb.	5.00 -	—
Green	lb.	.75 -	—
Orange:—			
24 Sudan I.	lb.	.75 -	—
Red shade	lb.	.75 -	—
Red:—			
75 Sudan II.	lb.	1.05 -	—
258 Sudan IV.	lb.	.95 -	—
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink),	lb.	2.50 -	—
1080 Anthraquinone violet base.	lb.	6.00 -	—
880 Oil violet.	lb.	.50 -	—
Yellow:—			
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow.	lb.	.90 -	—
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75 -	—
61 Yellow OB.	lb.	1.40 -	2.00

Dyes, coaltar for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin ..... lb. .38 - .47

Blue:—
860 Indulin ..... lb. .60 - .70

Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown ..... lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
637 Malachite green base. lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G ..... lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R ..... lb. .98 - —

Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B ..... lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine ..... lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS ... lb. 2.00 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base .... lb. .85 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray ..... lb. 1.50 - —

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.10
729 Victoria blue B ..... lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin ..... lb. .87 - —
909 New blue R ..... lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue ..... lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B ... lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA ..... lb. .85 - —

Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y .... lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G .... lb. .47 - .62
332 Bismarck brown R ... lb. .47 - .62
798 Phosphin ..... lb. 4.65 - —

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B ..... lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green ..... lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green ..... lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B ..... lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S ..... lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B ... lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb. 2.25 - —

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G ..... lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R ..... lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G ..... lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y ..... lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R ..... lb. .34 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G. lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —
79 Popceau R ..... lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B ..... lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A ..... lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin ..... lb. .60 - .62
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX .. lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A ..... lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M ... lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin ..... lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B ..... lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G ..... lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G ..... lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin ..... lb. 1.45 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B ..... lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C ..... lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN ..... lb. .88 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S .... lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow ..... lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow ..... lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow ... lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin ..... lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine ..... lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls. ..... lb. .18 - .19
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, dried, dom., bbls. ... lb. 1.00 - 1.05
imported ..... lb. .95 - 1.00
Elder flowers, bright, bls. ..... lb. .88 - .90
Elecampane root, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .21
Elm bark, grinding, bls. ..... lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls. ..... lb. .20 - .21
Emetine hydrochloride, bots. .oz. 26.00 -34.50
Ephedra, bls. ..... lb. .18 - .19
Ephedrine, synth., USP, heminydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more .. oz. .65 - —
anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. or more .. oz. .65 - —
hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more .. oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more .. oz. .48 - —
natural, USP, anhydrous, bots. oz. 1.15 - 1.65
hydrochloride or sulphate, tins .. oz. .95 - 1.45
Epsom salt, tech., bgs. ... 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .08 - .09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Eserine, bots. ..... oz. No prices
Salicylate, bots. ..... oz. 41.00 -48.00
Sulphate, bots. ..... oz. 41.00 -48.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate,
Butyl, l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .73 - —
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms. lb. .11 - —
97-lb. dms. ..... lb. .16 - —
Synth., dms., c.l., works .... lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks ..... lb. .08 - —
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. .. lb. .52 - .53
Amyl (see Amyl, ether):—
Ethyl acetate,[3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - .12
Ethyl, acetate, 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .12¼- .13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11¼- .12¼
NF, 390-lb. dms. ..... lb. .15½- —
Ethyl, acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Bromide, tech., dms. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns. ..... lb. 10.00 -11.00
Chloride, dms. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Formate, cns., dms. ..... lb. .27½- —
Iodide, bots. ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .33½- —
5-gal. dms., works ..... lb. .37½- .39½
Oenanthate, dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots. ..... gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works .. lb. .77 - —
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns. .... lb. 4.75 - 5.25
5-lb. lots, cns. ..... lb. 4.80 - 5.30
1-lb. lots, cns. ..... lb. 4.95 - 5.40
Ethylcellulose, std. cans, 5,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld .. lb. .50 - —
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis .. lb. .52 - .60
Ethylene, dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld .. lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies, same basis .. lb. .0792- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld .. lb. .0795- —
West of Rockies, same basis .. lb. .0841- —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .15½- .18½
tanks ..... lb. .13½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works ..... lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works ..... lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms. ..... lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works ..... lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- —
Ethylidinanilin, dms. ..... lb. .45 - .47½
Eucalyptol, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Eucalyptus, leaves, bls. ..... lb. .10 - .11
Eugenol, cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Euphorbia, bls. ..... lb. .12 - .15

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works .. ton. 14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons ... ton. 17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works. ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons ... ton. 12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works ... ton. 17.00 -19.00
N.C., works ..... ton. 17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons. ton. 20.00 -22.00

Dyes—Fleaseed

Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. ... lb. .14 - .14½
German, large bags ..... lb. .20 - .21
Indian, bags ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Fenugreek, seed, bgs. ..... lb. .10½- .11
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works .. ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... ton. 40.00 - —
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works .. lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, works .... lb. .15 - —
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works .. lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, works .... lb. .16 - —
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works .. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, works .... lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns. .... gal. 16.00 -17.00
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 1.25 - 1.40
Fish berries, bgs. ..... lb. .24 - .25
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeak factories, contracts, futures .. unit-ton. 4.75 & .10
meal, bgs., f.o.b. Balto. .... ton. 75.00 - —
6-7% ammon., 3% phosphor. acid, bulk, Chesapeake Bay factories, contracts ..... unit-ton. 2.75 & .50
sardine, Japanese, 11½% ammon., bgs., c.i.f. ports .. ton. No prices
Flake white, dom., bbls. ..... lb. .09 - —
kegs ..... lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs. .. lb. .70 - .75
Indian, blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .16

YES, quality can be measured . . . because in one large Solvay plant alone, an average of more than 8500 quality tests for each 24 hour operating period *make sure* that Solvay products meet the most exacting quality specifications!

. . . *That* is quality nailed down tight. It means that, in a Solvay plant, the checks for quality begin even before raw materials are taken from the ground. It means testing and retesting by modern chemical laboratory methods every time a change is effected in the chemical or physical character of a Solvay product as it goes through the plant . . . until final quality tests prove beyond doubt that each lot of manufactured material complies with specifications in the Solvay Book of Master Standards which govern the making of *all* Solvay products.

There is still another aspect to Solvay quality which becomes increasingly important as each day goes by. It is the fact that, despite a production rate which is now running far beyond normal, *Solvay plants are continuing to adhere to the same strict quality standards that were maintained before the present emergency arose!*

When you think of alkalies, think in terms of *Solvay* Alkalies, the oldest and largest American source of alkalies!

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Chlorine • Modified Sodas • Para-dichlorobenzene • Potassium Carbonate • Caustic Potash
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Chloride • Calcium Chloride • Causticized Ash • Salt • Sodium Nitrite

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
40 Rector Street New York, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit
New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse
Plants Located at: Syracuse, N. Y. • Detroit, Mich. • Baton Rouge, La. • Hopewell, Va.

Fluorspar—Iron Citrate

Fluorspar, dom., No. 1 ground, bulk, 95-98%, f.o.b. mines.. net ton.	32.00	-	34.00
washed gravel, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and-Ill.-Ky. mines..net ton.	24.00	-	—
No. 2, lump, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines....net ton.	24.00	-	—
imported, 85.5, duty paid..... short ton.	26.00	-	—
Formaldehyde,[1,3,5,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.0550	-	.0575
l.c.l., works..lb.	.06	-	.0625
dms., c.l., works..lb.	.0515	-	.0540
l.c.l., works..lb.	.0565	-	.0590
tanks .....lb.	.04	-	.04¼
Formaldehyde prices are under 4¼c. to 9¼c. OPA ceiling.			
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb.	.40	-	.41
Fullers earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton.	8.50	-	15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.	12.50	-	—
import, Eng., bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y...ton.	30.00	-	40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works. lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.17½	-	.25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb.	.10	-	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.09	-	—
dms., c.l., works.....lb.	.12½	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.15	-	.20
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb.	.18	-	.18½
Fustic, cryst., bgs., No. 1....lb.	.32	-	—
No. 2..lb.	.30	-	—
No. 3..lb.	.28	-	—
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb.	.16	-	—
No. 2..lb.	.15	-	—
No. 3..lb.	.12½	-	—

G

G salt, bbls.....lb.	.45	-	—
Galangal root, bls.....lb.	.22	-	.23
Gambier, common, cases.....lb.	No price		
plantation, cases.....lb.	.13	Nom.	
cubes, Singapore, cases...lb.	.10½	-	.10¾
extract, bbls.....lb.	.09¾	-	.12
Gasoline[2] at refinery:—			
Bayonne, US motor, tanks, ex tax..gal.	.08	-	.08½
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), regular, trucks, tax incl..gal.	.14½	-	—
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax...gal.	.07½	-	—
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octant, tanks, ex tax. gal.	.06½	-	06¾
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax. gal.	.05½	-	.06¼
natural, 18-55, tanks....gal.	.06¼	-	—
26-70, tanks.....gal.	.04¼	-	—
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb.	.90	-	.97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb.	.18	-	.19
Gentian root, bls.....lb.	.76	-	.77
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb.	.78	-	.79
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb.	.80	-	.81
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb.	2.50	-	3.50
other grades, cns., dms.....lb.	1.50	-	1.90
soap, cns., dms.....lb.	1.10	-	1.50
Ginger, African, No. 1, bgs....lb.	.42	-	.43
Cochin, bgs.....lb.	.38	-	.40
Jamaica, bold, bgs.....lb.	.42	-	.43
medium, bgs.....lb.	.40	-	.42
grinding, bright, bgs.....lb.	.38	-	.40
Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs. lb.	12.00	-	13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).			
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	1.05	-	1.28
5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs.	1.15	-	1.35
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs.	1.25	-	1.45
import, bgs.....100 lbs.	No prices		
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East or Midwest....lb.	.16	Nom.	
l.c.l. .....lb.	**.17**	**Nom.**	
36/58, c.l.....lb.	.15½	Nom.	
l.c.l. .....lb.	**.16½**	**Nom.**	
58/82, c.l.....lb.	.17	Nom.	
58 millepoise, 82 jellygrams, bgs., l.c.l.....lb.	.18	Nom.	
82/108, c.l.....lb.	.17½	Nom.	
l.c.l. .....lb.	**.18½**	**Nom.**	
hide, calcimine type, 58 millipoise, 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East or Midwest..lb.	.19	Nom.	
l.c.l. .....lb.	.20	Nom.	
60/164, c.l.....lb.	.19½	Nom.	
l.c.l. .....lb.	.20½	Nom.	
67/192, c.l.....lb.	.21½	Nom.	
l.c.l. .....lb.	.22½	Nom.	
75/222, c.l.....lb.	.22½	Nom.	
l.c.l. .....lb.	.24½	Nom.	
88/251, c.l.....lb.	.24½	Nom.	
l.c.l. .....lb.	.25½	Nom.	
92/283, l.c.l.....lb.	.26½	Nom.	
l.c.l. .....lb.	.28½	Nom.	
102/315, c.l.....lb.	.27½	Nom.	
l.c.l. .....lb.	**.28½**	**Nom.**	
113/347, c.l.....lb.	.28	Nom.	
l.c.l. .....lb.	.28	Nom.	
125/379, c.l.....lb.	.29	Nom.	
l.c.l. .....lb.	.30	Nom.	
Glue prices for barrel packing are ½c. per lb. higher; grinding charges, 20-40 mesh, ½c. per lb.; 60 mesh, 1c. per lb.			
Glycerin[1], Zones A and C, C.P., (B.P. 99%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb.	**.16¾**	**-**	**—**
less carlots, dlvd....lb.	.19¼	-	—
tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.18½	-	—
C.P. (USP 95%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb.	.18½	-	—
less carlots, dlvd....lb.	.18¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.18	-	—
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, drums, carlots, dlvd..lb.	.18½	-	—
less carlots, dlvd....lb.	.18¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.18	-	—
Soaplye, 80%, drums, carlots. dlvd..lb.	.11¼	-	—
less carlots, dlvd....lb.	.11¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.11¼	-	—
Saponification, 85%, to refiners, drums, c.l., dlvd..lb.	.12¾	-	—
less carlots, dlvd....lb.	.12¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.12¾	-	—
Saponification, 88%, for individual uses, drums, carlots, f.o.b. point of manufacture. lb.	.13¾	-	—
Glycerin, saponification, 88%, for individual uses, dms., less carlots, same basis....lb.	.14¾	-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.12¾	-	—

Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col., east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klicjitat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamatch; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb.	1.70	-	2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb.	.22	-	—
Phthalate, dms. .....lb.	.38	-	—
Stearate, dms. .....lb.	.26	-	—
Gold, U.S. purchase price... .oz.	35.00	-	—
Chloride, acid brown, both..oz.	20.75	-	21.00
yellow, bots. .....oz.	18.75	-	19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.	13.00	-	—
USP IX, bots. .....oz.	14.50	-	14.75
Gold of pleasure, seed, bgs....lb.	**.21**	**-**	**.22**
Goldenseal, root, bls.....lb.	4.35	-	4.40
powd., bxs.....lb.	4.80	-	4.85
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb.	**.84**	**-**	**.85**
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.07	-	—
bbls., c.l., works....lb.	.07¼	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.07½	-	—
85% graphite carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.02½	-	—
l.c.l., works .....lb.	.03¼	-	—
bbls., c.l., works.....lb.	.02¾	-	—
80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.03¼	-	—
bbls., c.l., works.....lb.	.03¾	-	—
l.c.l., works .....lb.	.04½	-	—
Grease,[5] house, loose.....lb.	.09½	-	—
white, loose.....lb.	.09¾	-	—

Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).

Green,[3] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 6%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb.	.23	-	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb.	.24	-	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb.	.25	-	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb.	.25½	-	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.26	-	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.26½	-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.27½	-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.29	-	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.30½	-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.33	-	—

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized wth Chicago.

reduced, CP, color content up to 5%, same basis..lb.	.06½	-	—
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.07¼	-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.07¾	-	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.08	-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.08¼	-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.08½	-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.08¾	-	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.09	-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.09¼	-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.09¾	-	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.10¼	-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.11¾	-	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.12¾	-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.14¾	-	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.16¾	-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.17¼	-	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.17¾	-	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.18¼	-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.18¾	-	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.19¾	-	—
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.20¾	-	—
Oxide, dom., pure, bbls.....lb.	.25	-	—
ceramic, light shades, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.26	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.27	-	—
standard grade, bbls., works..lb.	.23¼	-	—
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb.	.85	-	—
Paris (see P),			
Tungstated, brillant, kgs....lb.	3.75	-	—
emerald, kgs.....lb.	2.60	-	—
Verdigris (see V).			
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.			
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb.	.11	-	.12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb.	.30	-	.35
strained, cs.....lb.	.95	-	1.00
Wood, bls.....lb.	.05	-	.06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb.	1.75	-	2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb.	2.40	-	2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb.	1.65	-	1.70
Gum Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb.	1.20	-	1.25
Arabic, amber sort, cleaned, bgs..lb.	.22	-	.24
powd., bbls.....lb.	.26	-	.28
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb.	.33	-	.35
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb.	3.75	-	4.00
Sumatra, cs.....lb.	.45	-	.50
Camphor (see C).			
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb.	.40	-	.42
Copal, Congo, 1, water white transparent, bgs., c.l., ex dock or ex whse., N. Y. or San Francisco..lb.	.49½	-	—

Gum, copal, dammar, elemi, kauri, mastic, sandarac, and yacca gum prices on 80,000 lbs. min. apply to assorted lots of gums as well as one grading packed in bags, unless otherwise specified; l.c.l. prices are ¼c. higher for 10 bgs. or over; ½c. higher for 1-9 bags.

2, water white.....lb.	.29½	-	—
3, selected pale straw, bold, lb.	.24½	-	—
4, pale straw, bold.....lb.	.24	-	—
5, pale straw, bold.....lb.	.22¾	-	—
6, pale amber, bold.....lb.	.21½	-	—
7, pale straw, bold.....lb.	.17	-	—
8, light amber, bold.....lb.	.17	-	—
9, medium light amber, bold, lb.	.13¾	-	—
10, rescraped hard amber, bold..lb.	.13¾	-	—
11, hard dark amber, bold lb.	.12¾	-	—
12, selected bold sorts....lb.	.11¾	-	—
13, dark sorts bold.....lb.	.09¼	-	—
14, selected, fully scraped, ivory..lb.	.23¾	-	—
15, ordinary ivory sorts..lb.	.10¾	-	—
Gum, copal, Congo, 16, inferior ivory sorts..lb.	.09½	-	—
17, pale fingers.....lb.	.18¾	-	—
18, pale straw nubs.....lb.	.19½	-	—
19, pale straw nubs.....lb.	.18¾	-	—
20, hard dark amber nubs, lb.	.18¼	-	—
21, ordinary selected nubs, lb.	.12¾	-	—
22, small mixed nubs.....lb.	.10¾	-	—
23, dark mixed nubs.....lb.	.11¾	-	—
24, No. 1, ivory nubs.....lb.	.17¼	-	—
26, pale small nubs.....lb.	.10¾	-	—
27, pale small nubs.....lb.	.10¼	-	—
28, pale dust.....lb.	.06¾	-	—
Batu, bold scraped.....lb.	.11¼	-	—
unscraped .....lb.	.10¼	-	—
chips .....lb.	.07¼	-	—
dust .....lb.	.07	-	—
nubs and chips.....lb.	.07½	-	—
black, bold, scraped.....lb.	.12½	-	—
unscraped .....lb.	.08	-	—
nubs and chips.....lb.	.07¾	-	—
Hiroe, Macassar, pale bold, lb.	.17¾	-	—
chips .....lb.	.11½	-	—
dust .....lb.	.07	-	—
nubs .....lb.	.13¾	-	—
Singapore, Rasak, bold....lb.	.22¾	-	—
chips .....lb.	.12¾	-	—
dust .....lb.	.07	-	—
nubs .....lb.	.17¾	-	—
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark, bskts..lb.	.14	-	—
light, bskts.....lb.	.15¾	-	—
Loba A, bskts.....lb.	.14½	-	—
B, bskts.....lb.	.14¼	-	—
C, bskts.....lb.	.13¾	-	—
CNE, bskts.....lb.	.10½	-	—
D, bskts.....lb.	.13¼	-	—
DK, bskts.....lb.	.10	-	—
dust, bskts.....lb.	.07¾	-	—
Sambas and white split chips, bskts..lb.	.15¾	-	—
Singapore, dust, bskts.....lb.	.07¾	-	—
Spirit-soluble, CBB, bskts. lb.	.13½	-	—
DBB, bskts.....lb.	.12¼	-	—
MA, bskts.....lb.	.10¼	-	—
MB, bskts.....lb.	.09¾	-	—
WS, bskts.....lb.	.12¼	-	—
Philippine, Manila, amber sorts, bskts..lb.	.10¾	-	—
chips, pale, oskts.....lb.	.13½	-	—
pale, small, bskts.....lb.	.11¼	-	—
extra pale, sorts, bskts...lb.	.13¾	-	—
nubs, bskts.....lb.	.14¼	-	—
scraped, bskts.....lb.	.15½	-	—
seeds and dust, bskts....lb.	.09¾	-	—
Pontianak, bold, genuine, bgs. lb.	.22½	-	—
mixed, bgs.....lb.	.17¾	-	—
split, bgs.....lb.	.19¾	-	—
chips, bgs.....lb.	.14¼	-	—
nubs, bgs.....lb.	.18¼	-	—
Dammar, Batavia, A, cs., same basis as copal..lb.	.35¾	-	—
A/C, cs.....lb.	.31¼	-	—
A/D, cs.....lb.	.28¾	-	—
A/E, cs.....lb.	.25¾	-	—
B, cs.....lb.	.34¾	-	—
C, cs.....lb.	.28¾	-	—
D, cs.....lb.	.25¾	-	—
dust, cs.....lb.	.13¾	-	—
E, cs.....lb.	.18¾	-	—
F, cs.....lb.	.12¾	-	—
Singapore, I, cs.....lb.	.30¾	-	—
2 cs.....lb.	.25¾	-	—
3, cs.....lb.	.12¾	-	—
chips, cs.....lb.	.23¼	-	—
dust, cs.....lb.	.13	-	—
seeds, cs.....lb.	.17¾	-	—
Elemi, cns., same basis as copal..lb.	.08¾	-	—
Ester, ordinary, c.l., dms., contract, dlvd. New Eng., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Ind., Mich., Wis. and Ill..lb.	.08½	-	.09¼
Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Nev., Utah, Col., Ariz., N. Mex. and Western Tex..lb.	.09	-	.10
Pacific Coast (water shipt.)..lb.	.08½	-	.10
Other points.....lb.	.08¾	-	.10¼

For delivery of 3,000 pounds, prices are ¼c. per pound higher than the above in each case; for delivery of smaller lots, prices are ¼c. per pound higher in each case. Spot prices are ¼c. per pound higher.

Euphorbium, cs.....lb.	1.50	Nom.	
Galbanum, cs.....lb.	1.60	-	1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb.	2.30	-	2.35
powd., bbls.....lb.	2.50	-	2.55
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb.	.11	-	.13
Gualac (see Gualac resins).			
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb.	.14	-	.33
Kauri, brown, XXX, cs., c.l.lb.	.60	-	—
BX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.38	-	—
B1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.28	-	—
B2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.24	-	—
B3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.18¼	-	—
80%, chips, cs., c.l., same basis..lb.	.15½	-	—
pale, XXX, cs., same basis.lb.	.61	-	—
1, cs., c.l., same basis....lb.	.41	-	—
2, cs., c.l., same basis....lb.	.24	-	—
3, cs., c.l., same basis....lb.	.17¾	-	—
Kino, tins.....lb.	No prices		
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb.	1.00	-	1.65
Mastic, cs.....lb.	3.25	-	3.30
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb.	.78	-	.79
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb.	.12	-	.13
tears, cs.....lb.	.20	-	.35
Opium (see O).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, cks.....lb.	1.00	-	1.10
Scammony, cs.....lb.	1.30	-	1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb.	.10	-	.11
Thus, bbls.....280 lbs.	16.50	-	—
Tragacanth, Alleppo, 1 cs....lb.	3.50	-	3.60
2 cs.....lb.	2.90	-	3.00
3 cs.....lb.	1.10	-	1.20
Yacca, bgs.....lb.	.06½	-	.07¾
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.	22.45	-	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.	17.00	-	—
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.	27.65	-	—
New Brigton, N.Y.; frt. equald..ton.	27.65	-	—
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.	17.00	-	—
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.	21.45	-	—
plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.	12.50	-	—
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.	12.50	-	—
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.	13.00	-	—
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.	12.50	-	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.	13.00	-	—
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.	12.50	-	—
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.	12.50	-	—
Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N.Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Saltville, Va.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald.. ton.	8.00	-	—
Terra Alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N.Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.	12.00	-	—
Harlem River, N.Y..ton.	12.00	-	—
import, bgs., ex dock....ton.	No prices		

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb.	1.25	-	1.30
Heliotropin, cryst., ens.....lb.	4.00	-	4.10
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls., lb.	.42	-	.43
Helonias root, bls.....lb.	.63	-	.64
Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb.	.34	-	—
No. 2..lb.	.30	-	—
No. 3..lb.	.28	-	—
No. 4..lb.	.26	-	—
No. 5..lb.	.24	-	—
paste, bxs, No. 1.....lb.	.14½	-	—
No. 2.....lb.	.13½	-	—
No. 3.....lb.	.12½	-	—
Hemlock bark extract, 25%, tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb.	.03½	Nom.	
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb.	.03¾	Nom.	
tanks, works.....lb.	.03	Nom.	
Hempseed, Manchur, bgs.....lb.	.16	-	.16¼
Henbane leaves, bbls.....lb.	3.25	-	3.50
Henna leaves, bls.....lb.	.30	-	.31
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb.	.35	-	.36
Heptanes,[2] 56°-100°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal.	.12½	-	—
l.c.l., Group 3.....bal.	.19	-	—
tankcars, Group 3.....gal.	.10	-	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal.	.16	-	—
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal.	.29	-	—
10 gal., Group 3.....gal.	.55	-	—
77°-115°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal.	.13	-	—
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal.	.19	-	—
tankcars, Group 3.....gal.	.10½	-	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal.	.16	-	—
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal.	.29	-	—
10 gal., Group 3.....gal.	.55	-	—
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb.	1.10	-	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,3,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb.	.32	-	—
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb.	.33	-	—
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis..lb.	.38	-	—
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb.	.40	-	—
Hexanes,[2] 60°-70°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal.	.13½	-	—
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal.	.19	-	—
laboratory grads, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal.	.11	-	—
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal.	.16	-	—
10 gal., Group 3.....gal.	.29	-	—
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works....lb.	.55	-	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz., bots..oz.	.25	-	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit.	37.50	-	42.00
Hops, NF, bls.....lb.	3.00	-	3.05
Horehound, bls.....lb.	.26	-	.27
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb.	.17	-	.18
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.	No prices		
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs..oz.	20.00	-	—
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.	20.00	-	—
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots...bot.	20.00	-	—
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).	1.95	-	—
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb.	.30	-	—
fib. ctns., works.....lb.	.40	-	—
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls..lb.	.03¾	-	.04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal..lb.	.16	-	.18½
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms. lb.	.90	-	.94
Hydroxy citronellol, cns.....lb.	No prices		
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram.	4.50	-	—
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.	37.50	-	—
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.	37.50	-	—
Sulphate, bots.....oz.	37.50	-	—
Hypernic, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb.	.42	-	—
No. 2..lb.	.34	-	—
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb.	.24	-	—
No. 2..lb.	.19	-	—

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb.	1.45	-	1.50
Ichthyol, bots.....lb.	4.00	-	—
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., Madras, cs.....lb.	2.14	-	2.20
synth., liq., bbls.....lb.	.16½	-	.19
powd., bbls.....lb.	.74½	-	.85
Indium metal.....oz.	12.50	-	—
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.	28.00	-	30.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.....lb.	1.67	-	—
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb.	1.35	-	1.44
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb.	2.10	-	—
jars, 50 lbs.....lb.	2.00	-	—
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb.	3.95	-	4.10
jars .....lb.	4.20	-	—
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb.	2.75	-	2.80
beta, bots.....lb.	3.90	-	3.95
Methyl, alpha, 100%, cns....lb.	4.35	-	—
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb.	1.45	-	1.50
powd., bxs.....lb.	1.50	-	1.55
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb.	.30	-	.35
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb.	.50	-	.55
prime bleached, bls.....lb.	.80	-	.85
Iron acetate, N. F., IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb.	.15	-	—
djns., 50 lbs.....lb.	.16	-	—
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.08	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.04	-	—
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs.	4.65	-	6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs.	5.00	-	6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb.	.05	-	.06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb.	.07½	-	.08
liquor, cbys., wks., frt. alld. or equald..lb.	.05	-	.06
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.07½	-	—
kegs .....lb.	.06¼	-	—
solut. cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb.	.06¼	-	.07
djns. .....lb.	.07½	-	—
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb.	.72	-	.75
powd., cns.....lb.	.84	-	.87
scales, cns.....lb.	.77	-	.80

Iron, glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cne., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
syrup, cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
bots. .....lb. .53 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
cns. .....lb. .52 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .82 - .85
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .06 - —
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns..lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls..lb. .04½- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms.. lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms.. lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms. lb. .44 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Prices on green are the same as for brown.
Iron-ammonia oxalate, bbls...lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda ovalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb.0860 - —
tanks, works.....lb.0760 - —
Propionate, dms., works...lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .45 - —
10-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .07½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld., gal. .55 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .35 - —
55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .29 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .73
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .67 - .80
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .33 - .34
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene[3] at refinery:—
Bayone, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .0530- —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, p.w., bulk.....gal. .07½- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., blk..gal. .04½- .04⅝
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04⅝- .04⅝
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks, gal. .06¼- .06½
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[5] city, tubs.....100 lbs.11.75 -12.00
Middlewestern, trcs....100 lbs.11.10 -11.20
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs.12.50 -12.75
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs.11.20 -11.30
Compound, trcs.....100 lbs.16.00 -16.50
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Greek, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
cypress, bls.....lb. .52 - .54
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Spanish .....lb. .21 - .21½
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .45 - .50
medium, bls.....lb. .83 - .85
select, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Lead,[2] metal (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls. lb. .12 - .12½
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12 - .12½
gran., bbls.....lb. .12¾- .13¼
powd., bbls.....lb. .12¾- .13¼
Arsenate, bls., c.l.....lb. .09 - .11
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09½- .11½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .06¾- —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07 - —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07½- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib, dms., 100 lbs..lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms., lb. .19 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .10 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .11 - .14
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech..lb. .23 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .18½- .20

Lead, red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N Mex Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala..lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
96%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb kgs. lb. .12½- —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls...lb. .09½- —
pale, bbls.....lb. .11¼- —
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. .0730- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0780- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
Nitrate, bgs., or bbls., c.l., basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), works, frt. alld..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .10¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.....lb. .10½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld..lb. .10¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.....lb. .10¾- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.....lb. .07 - —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07 - —

Iron Glycerophos.—Lime

Lead, white, in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers..lb. .13¼- —
dealers .....lb. .11¼- —
painters .....lb. .12¼- —
Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.
Lecithin, 100%, cns., f.o.b. N.Y. or Chi..lb. 2.60 - —
edible, grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47½- .65
grades 2 or 3, dom., c.l., same basis..lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - .67½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52½- .70
purified, cs., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .67½- .85
tech., grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37½- .55
grade 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - .57½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .40 - —
Lecithin prices quoted above are for goods packed in 25, 50 or 100-lb. dms. When goods are packed in 500-lb. dms. prices are 1c. per lb. less.
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
Licorice extract, mass, cs.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
root, natural, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
powder, bbls., bls.....lb. .30 - .31
select, bdls., cs.....lb. No stocks
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., f.o.b.:—
Adams., Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.00 - —

ATTENTION MANUFACTURERS:

Almost all chemicals are short. Assist in making the best possible use of existing supplies. Have your shop foreman and inventory clerk check your stocks for chemicals you can spare—

Give us a list. We can probably put you in touch with chemical users who urgently need these items for their present production.

WIRE, WRITE OR PHONE

NEUBERG
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
441 LEXINGTON AVENUE, N. Y. C.

Lime—Nerolin

Lime, hydrated, Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Rippleмead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —

spray, paper bgs., f.o.b.—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex..lb. .07½- .08½
dms., same basis.....lb. .10½- —
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis..lb. .07¾- .08¾
dms., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
less than 400 lbs., same basis..lb. .08½- .09½
dms., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers..gal. .16 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. .08½- —
30-50, dms.....gal. .11 - .16
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd. gal. .07½- —
30-50, dms.....gal. .10½- .14½
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. .08 - —
dms., wks., except Cal.gal. .12 - —
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. .10½- —
dms.....gal. .12 - —
Zone 6, tanks, dealers.....gal. .07½- —
30-50, dms.....gal. .10 - .14

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. river; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, 70%, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
without leaves, bls.....lb. No stocks
Linseed, meal, bulk.....ton.31.50 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .0790- —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls., lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[3] titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons) .lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —

Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst., and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse, Pac. Cst.

Liverwort, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Logwood, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .28 - —
No. 2..lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14 - —
No. 2..lb. .13 - —
No. 3..lb. .12¼- —
No. 4..lb. .10 - —
solid, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2..lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dms., bls.....lb. .60 - .65
imported, bls.....lb. No stocks
Lupulin, N.E., tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 8.50 Nom.

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. .98 - .99
Batavia, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Siauw, cs.....lb. .68 - .69
West Indian, cs.....lb. .60 - .61
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., wks..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. .....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. .....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. .....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .10½- —
Other points.....lb. .08 - —
Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md. c.l. shipments, frt. equald, with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld., including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of U.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.
Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., wks., c.l., ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Hydroxide, med., 200-lb. bbls.lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lb..lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Stearate, bbls., ctns., 1 ton..lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
cs., 500-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. .60 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs., pwd., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.....ton.80.00 - —
dead-burned, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -25.00
Maiva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .28½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton.77.00 - —
½, 4 tons, works.....ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - 3.14
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.24
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - 3.36
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .18 - .19½
Linoleate, liquid, 1%, dms...lb. .18 - .19½
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .19 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.ton. .08¼- .08½
precip. dms.....lb. .12 - —
Manganese, sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works..lb. .10½ Nom.
single, bbls., works.....lb. .11½ Nom.
fertilizer, 65% MnSo., bgs. c.l., dlvd. rail stations in Southern freight territory .....ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. or Cincinnati .....ton.66.50 - —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt...ton.37.00 -38.00
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, French, No. 1.....lb. .84 - .86
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Chilean .....lb. .45 - .46
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.13.75 -14.00
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb. No prices
technical, 60-lb. cs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide, red, NF, 5-lb. bots..lb. 4.66 - 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs., or more..lb. 3.38 - —
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk, 5-lb. ctns..lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
gold, XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs....lb. .70 - —
Methanol, natural, [1,2,6] producer group A, all grades, E. of Miss. R., tanks..gal. .60 - —
dms., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l .....gal. .76 - —
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal. higher.
Natural pure, group B, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1..gal. .50 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .54 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .55½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .59½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .58½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .75½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .62½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .75½- —
Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H.; N. J.; N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Synthetic, [2, 3, 6] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld....gal. 34½- —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .44½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .52½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich, Minn., Mo., N. H. N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark. Col.,, Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., dms., dlvd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - .15½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R.lb. .09¼- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .08 - .10
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .07½- .11
dlvd. W. of Miss R...lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, group A producers, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks..gal. .75 - —
dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .86 - —

Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 3c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.

Synthetic tanks, Zone....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .51 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - —
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 490 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Molybdated[2] violet toner, bbls. lb. .35 - —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., works...lb. .55 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .22
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts., lb .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —

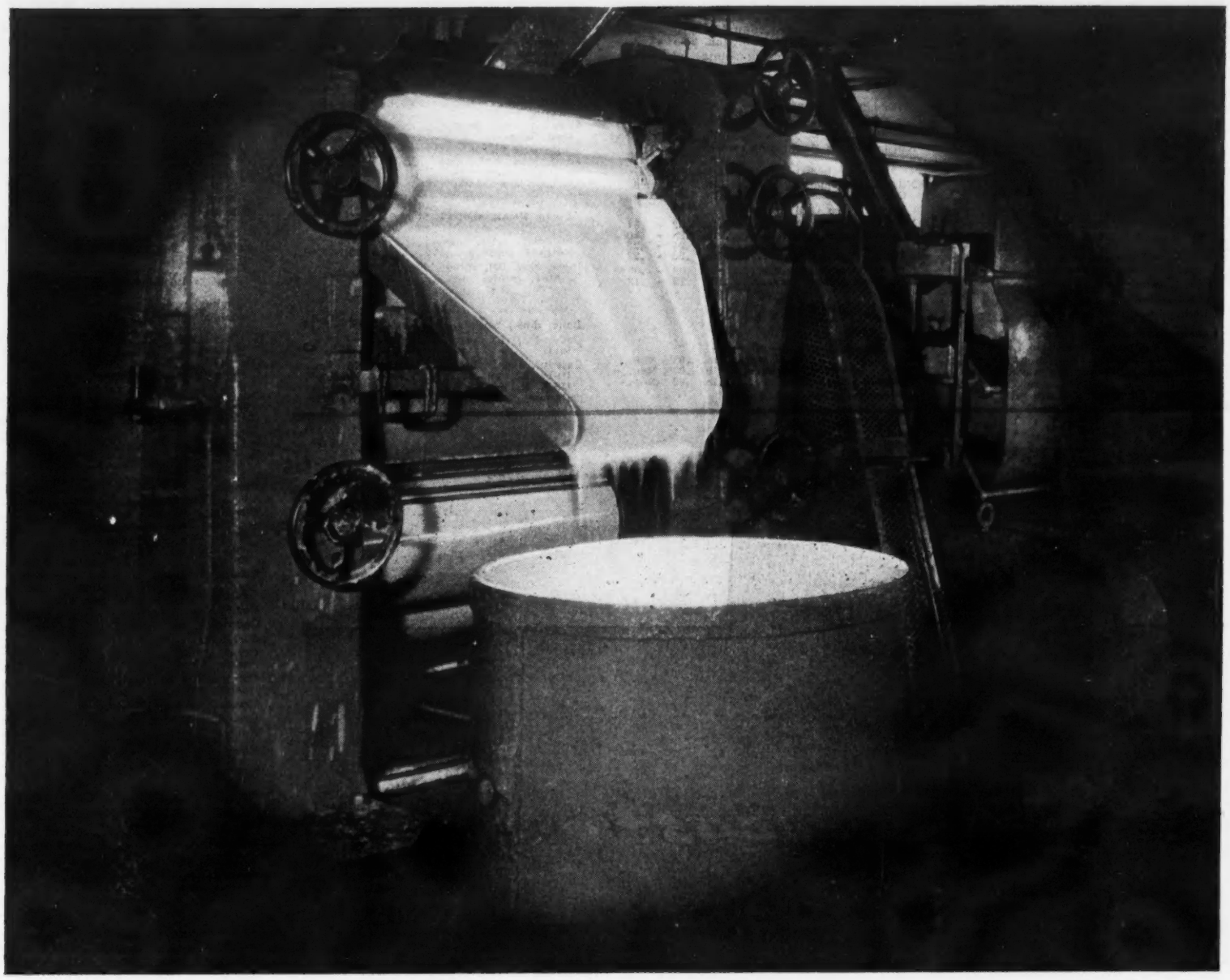
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1, quality, c.l..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
refined, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.30.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, c.l...ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
500 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
roofing, c.l.....ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.39.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.70.00 - —
wet grd., paint or lacquer, c.l..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
paper, wall or coated, c.l.lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
biotite, c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —

Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E., and in less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c per lb. higher west of the Mississippi.

Milk, powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 - .15
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- .15½
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16½
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. .26 - .27
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .27½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .27 - .28
l.c.l. .....lb. .27½- .28½
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03 - .03½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .03 - .03½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and VM & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports..gal. .16 - .17
f.o.b. Gulf ports.....gal. .16 - .20
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Molybdenum, trioxide, pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .50 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., wks..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .53 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, c.l., dms. works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., wks..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07 - —
smaller, cns.....lb. .08 - .09
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Morphine, hydrobromide, 5 ozs., oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, powd., 5-oz. bots. oz. 9.00 - —
25-oz. cans.....lb. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cans.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots..oz.30.00 -35.50
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.75 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.85 - —
1 lb.....lb. 4.20 - —
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 3.90 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.00 - —
1 lb.....lb. 4.35 - —
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.15 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.25 - —
1 lb. .....lb. 1.55 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Mustard seed, California, brown, lb. .16 - .16½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Danish, yellow.....lb. .27 - .28
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Roumanian, yellow.....lb. .14½- .15
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
J2, bgs., f.a.s. .....ton. No prices
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[4] crude, dom., 74 deg., tanks, works...100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
Refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
pkgs. (16 oz.), same basis..lb. .08½- —
(12 oz.), same basis....pkg. .07 - —
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....ub. 1.70 - 2.00



YOU GET EASIER GRINDING

Oil and white lead "like" each other immensely. The surface of each pigment particle wets readily and completely. Thus, grinding operations are facilitated, thorough dispersion is reached sooner—and costs kept down.

And another thing: White lead today comes packed in easy-to-heft 50-lb. bags—a Dutch Boy innovation which makes your paint making easier.

Remember, too, white lead adds the very qualities you want most in your paint—better adhesion and drying, greater ease in brushing, more satisfactory leveling and flow—plus proved durability.

Check over the five basic carbonate white leads the Dutch Boy offers. They range from a low oil absorption type to one with extra-high hiding and paint thickening power. Among them you will find a lead exactly suited to your needs.

DUTCH BOY *Basic Carbonate* **WHITE LEADS**

111—*Extra-high hiding and paint consistency.* **333**—*High hiding and paint consistency, but less than 111.* **H.T.S.**—*Medium-high hiding and paint consistency.* **Carter**—*Medium-low oil absorption white lead, made by the Carter Process.* **Dutch**—*Low oil absorption white lead, made by the Dutch Process.*

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY: 111 Broadway, New York; 116 Oak Street, Buffalo; 900 West 18th Street, Chicago; 659 Freeman Avenue, Cincinnati; 1213 West Third Street, Cleveland; 722 Chestnut Street, St. Louis; 2240 24th Street, San Francisco; National-Boston Lead Company, 800 Albany Street, Boston; National Lead & Oil Co. of Pennsylvania, 1376 River Avenue, Pittsburgh; John T. Lewis & Bros. Company, Widener Building, Philadelphia.

Nickel Carb.—Oil, Menhaden

Nickel carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.36 -	.36½
Chloride, bbls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Cyanide, 100 lbs., dms.	lb.	1.40 -	—
25-lb. bot.	lb.	1.50 -	—
Oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.35 -	.36
Salt, bbls.	lb.	.13 -	.13½
Nicotine, sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.703 -	—
10-lb. tins	lb.	.86½-	—
Niger seed, bgs.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Nitercake, bulk, works	ton.	16.00 -	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09 -	—
tanks	lb.	.07 -	—
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ and 40 sec. vis., bbls., wks.	lb.	.28 -	—
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works	lb.	.29 -	—
ester, soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works	lb.	.26 -	—
5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works	lb.	.29 -	—

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
Nitrogen solution, nitrogen basis, tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports	unit-ton.	1.215-	—
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis., dlvd.	unit-ton.	2.60 -	—
Chemical, Ill.	unit-ton.	2.60 -	—
East Coast producing points	unit-ton.	2.75 -	3.00
Import, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.	unit-ton.	No prices	
Nitromethane, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25 -	—
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Nitropropane I, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25 -	—
II, same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., oz.	lb.	No price	
Chinese, whole	lb.	.41	Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).			
Nutmegs, E. I., 80s, bgs., cs.	lb.	.32 -	.34
110s, bgs., cs.	lb.	.28 -	.29
small, grinding, bgs.	lb.	.24 -	.25
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.22 -	.23
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.08 -	.09
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.12 -	.13

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	Nom.
l.c.l., bbls., works.	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
tanks	lb.	.02	Nom.
Ocher (see Yellow).			
Octane,[3] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G. 3,	gal.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals., G.3	gal.	.55 -	—
tanks, G.3	gal.	.13 -	—
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.85 -	—
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)			
natural, U.S.P. bots.	lb.	3.50 -	3.75
sweet, true, evp., dms., cns.	lb.	2.45 -	2.50
Amber, crude, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
ref'd, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Angelica, root, bots.	lb.	115.00-120.00	
seed, bots.	lb.	120.00-125.00	
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.30 -	2.35
Apricot, kernels, cns.	lb.	.40 -	.45
Avocado, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00 -	1.25
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns.	lb.	1.55 -	1.60
Porto Rican, 55-60% phenols, cns.	lb.	1.65 -	1.70
Bergamot, artif., cns.	lb.	2.75 -	3.25
natural, coppers	lb.	32.00 -	35.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).			
Brchtar, crude, cns.	lb.	.90 -	—
rect'fd., cns.	lb.	1.50 -	—
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns.	lb.	4.50 -	4.75
Mexican (see f.'naloe, wood).			
Bone, dms., works	gal.	.65 -	.75
Cade, USP 1X (see Oil Juniper tar).			
Cajeput, tech., dms.	lb.	1.75	Nom.
USP, IX, cns.	lb.	No prices	
USP, X, cns.	lb.	No prices	
Calamus, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns.	lb.	.42 -	.43
dms.	lb.	.40 -	.41
white, cns.	lb.	.45 -	.46
dms.	lb.	.43 -	.44
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	14.00 -	15.00
rectified, cns.	lb.	15.00 -	16.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns.	lb.	3.85 -	5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.	lb.	15.00 -	16.00
Cardamom, bots.	lb.	30.00 -	35.00
Cassia, USP, cns.	lb.	10.50 -	11.00
Castor,[1,5] blown, one-way dms., c.l.	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¾-	—
cold pressed, USP, bbls., cl.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13¼-	—
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
cns. (5-gal), l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
dms. (returnable), c.l.	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.11¾-	—
dehydrated, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1690-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1730-	—
tanks	lb.	.16 -	—
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13 -	—
dms. (returnable), c.l.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13 -	—
tanks	lb.	.11½-	—
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾-	—
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½-	—
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13 -	—
Cedarleaf, cs.	lb.	1.10 -	1.40
dms.	lb.	.98 -	1.35
Cedarwood, Southern, dms.	lb.	.75	Nom.
Celery, bots.	lb.	30.00 -	35.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.	lb.	.68 -	—
Chinawood,[5] dms.	lb.	No prices	
tanks	lb.	No prices	
Cinnamon, bark, bots.	lb.	11.00 -	32.00
leaf, dms.	lb.	2.00	Nom.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
dms.	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Java, cns., dms.	lb.	1.20	Nom.
Clove, makers, USP, cns.	lb.	1.60 -	1.70
dms.	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
Coconut,[5] Manila, crude, tanks,	lb.	No prices	
edible, 76°, ret. dms., l.c.	lb.	No prices	
Cod,[5] Newf., dms.	gal.	.78 -	.80
Codliver,[5] med., USP.	bbl.	72.00 -	85.00
Coriander, bots.	lb.	25.00 -	30.00
Corn[5], crude, tanks, works.	lb.	.12¾	Nom.
ref'd., bbls.	lb.	.15½	Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls.	lb.	.16¼-	—
salad, bbls.	lb.	.16½-	—
Creosote (see C).			
Croton, N.F., cns.	lb.	3.00 -	3.25
Cubeb, USP, cns.	lb.	3.75 -	8.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cumin, bots.	lb.	8.00 -	12.00
Cypress, bots.	lb.	12.00 -	—
Degras (see D).			
Dill seed, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
weed, bots.	lb.	7.00 -	7.25
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	2.25 -	2.35
Eucalyptus, cns.	lb.	.75 -	.80
dms.	lb.	.70 -	.75
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	2.50 -	2.75
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)			
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns.	lb.	17.00 -	18.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	17.00 -	18.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).			
Grapefruit, cns.	lb.	1.65 -	2.65
Grapeseed, dom., dms.	lb.	.35 -	.36
imported, dms.	lb.	.20 -	.25
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	20.00 -	21.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.	lb.	4.50 -	4.75
Halibut[5] liver, ref., dms.	gal.	73.00	Nom.
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	.95 -	1.15
Juniper, berry, cns.	lb.	15.00 -	20.00
wood, tech., cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Juniper tar, USP XI, dms.	lb.	.80 -	.95
Lard,[5] common, 1, bbls.	lb.	.13½-	—
2 bbls.	lb.	.13¼-	—
extra, bbls.	lb.	.14¼-	—
1, bbls.	lb.	.13¾-	—
winter, strained, bbls.	lb.	.14½-	—
prime, burning, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	—
prime, lned., bbls.	lb.	.14¾-	—
Laurel, bots.	lb.	5.00	Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	No stocks	
Lavender, flower, French, cns.	lb.	7.75 -	11.25
garden, cns.	lb.	.55 -	.70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns.	lb.	2.85 -	3.10
dms.	lb.	2.75 -	3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.	lb.	3.25 -	—
Messina, coppers, cns.	lb.	5.50	Nom.
Terpeneless, Type 1	lb.	10.75 -	17.00
Type 2	lb.	8.50 -	15.00
Uruguay, 10 kilo cans.	lb.	5.50 -	5.75
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms.	lb.	3.25	Nom.
Lime, dist., cns.	lb.	13.00 -	14.00
expressed, cns.	lb.	15.00 -	16.00
Lignaloe, wood, Mexican, cns.	cns.	lb. 3.50 -	3.75
Brazilian (see Bois de rose).			
Linseed,[5] raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1110-	—
l.c.l., 10 to 69	lb.	.1130-	—
5 to 9	lb.	.1170-	—
less than 5	lb.	.1190-	—
tanks	lb.	.1020-	—
boiled linseed oil .004 cent over raw.			
Lovage, extra fine, bots.	lb.	85.00 -	—
Lubricating,[2] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼- 4, tanks.	gal.	.07¼-	.11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks.	gal.	.07¼-	.11½
Group 3, bright stocks, 100-210 D, 0-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.19½-	.24½
neutral, 150-400 vis., 3-3½, 0-10 pour, tanks.	gal.	.12¼-	.17⅝
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.12 -	.14¼
Pennsylvania[3], bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.25 -	.30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks.	gal.	.16 -	.18
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks.	gal.	.15 -	.16½
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.31 -	.38½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.35-	.40½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	3.00 -	3.25
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	8.00 -	—
Italian, coppers.	lb.	15.00 -	Nom.
Menhaden,[3] crude, tanks, Balto,	gal.	.60 -	—
ref'd alkali, ret. dms.	lb.	.1160-	.1220
kettle-bodied, ret. dms.	lb.	.1260-	.1320
light-pressed, ret. dms.	lb.	.1060-	.1120
tanks	lb.	.1000-	—

Exchange

OIL OF LEMON U.S.P.

Forecast...

SUPPLY — Adequate for all normal uses

QUALITY — Unexcelled

PRICES — Fair at all times

Exchange Oil of Lemon is made by the world's largest group of Lemon Growers

NOW OUTSELLS ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED 4 TO 1

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76 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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180 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

Distributors for: CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE, PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, Ontario, California

Producing Plant: Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California

Oil, mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns., lb. 1.50 - 1.60
dist., natural, bots. lb. 9.50 -10.00
Neatsfoot,[6] 15° c.t., bbls. gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls. gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls. gal. 1.60 - —
extra, bbls. lb. .14 - —
1, bbls. lb. .13¾- —
prime, bbls. lb. .14½- —
pure, bbls. lb. .17¾- —
Neroli, bots. lb. 200.00 375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cans, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Olticica,[5] liquid, dms. lb. No prices
tanks lb. No prices
solid, dms. lb. No prices
Oleo, 1[a] bbls. lb. .13¼- —
2, bbls. lb. .13 - —
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Olive,[5] denat., dms. gal. 4.40 - 4.50
edible, Calif., dms. gal. 5.00 - 5.30
imported, dms. gal. 5.50 - 5.85
foots, dms. lb. .19 Nom.
Sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs. lb. 1.70 - —
expressed, Calif., cns. lb. 3.00 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Brazilian, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Florida, cns. lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Messina, USP, coppers. lb. 8.00 Nom.
West Indies, cns. lb. 4.75 - 6.00
terpeneless lb. 35.00 -175.00
Origanum, cs. lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Palm,[5] Niger, dms. lb. .09 - .10
Sumatra, tanks lb. No prices
distant, ship't, bulk lb. No prices
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Paraffin,[3] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3. gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. 3. gal. .05½- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy. gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy. gal. .14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3. gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, bots., cns. lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Peanut,[5] crude, tanks, mill. lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, bbls. lb. .16½- —
Pennyroyal, d. n., cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
import, cns. lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.25
redist., USP, cns., dms. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Perilla,[5] dms. lb. .2460- —
tanks lb. .2380- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Pimento berry, cns. lb. 4.25 - 8.50
leaf, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Pine, dest. dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports. gal. .74 - —
steam-dist., dms. gal. 1.10 Nom.
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal. gal. .22½- —
contracts gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind. gal. .28 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence, gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal. gal. .28 - —
Rapeseed,[5] tax incl., dms. lb. .15¼- .15½
tax not incl., tanks lb. .10 - —
blown, dms. lb. .17½- .18
Red,[5] dist., or saponif., dms., dlvd. lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
West coast prices one cent higher.
Rose, synth., bots. lb. 4.00 -60.00
natural, coppers oz. 25.00 -30.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.85 - 1.90
dms. lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms. gal. .48 - —
2d rectified, dms. gal. .50 - —
3d rectified, dms. gal. .54 - —
Rue, bots. lb. 7.25 - —
Sage, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Sandalwood, domestic, distilled, UP, cns. lb. 5.85 - 6.00
Mysore, cns., case lots. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Sardine, crude, fut., tanks, Pac. Cst. gal. .61 Nom.
refd., alkali, ret. dms. lb. .1160- .1220
kettle-bodied, ret. dms. lb. .1260- .1320
light, pressed, ret. dms. lb. .1060- .1120
tanks lb. .1000- —
Sassafras, artif., cns. lb. No prices
natural, dom., cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Savin, cns. lb. No stocks
Savory, cns. lb. No stocks
Shark[5] liver, crude, dms. million vitamin units. No prices
Shingle stains, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .20 - —
tanks, works gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. lb. 8.50 -10.00
Soybean, dom., crude, dms. lb. .12¾ Nom.
tanks lb. .12 Nom.
refd., dms. lb. .14 Nom.
tanks lb. .13¼ Nom.
Spearmint, dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Sperm[3], bleach, 38°, dms. lb. .1301- —
45°, dms. lb. .1278- —
natural, dms. lb. .1223- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. .95 - 1.15
Sweet, birch, North, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
South, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 45.00 -50.00
tanks, works ton. 30.00- —
distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- .07
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½- .08¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .05 - .06¾
refined, dms., c.l., works. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- —
tanks, works lb. .03¼- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls. lb. .13½- —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Tansy, cns. lb. 3.55 - 4.25
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities. gal. .32½- —
E. ports, c.l. gal. .32 - —
l.c.l. gal. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities. gal. .24 - —
rectified., USP, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ports. gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teased,[5] crude, dms. lb. .30 - —
refined, dms. lb. .32 - —
Tea tree (see Oil, Ti tree).
Thyme, NF, red, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
white, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.35
Tung (see Oil, Chinawood).
Ti tree, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Turkey red (see castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns. gal. 8.50 - —
Vetiver, Java, bots. lb. 28.00 -30.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms. lb. .1070- —
winter, bleach, dms. lb. .1110- —
Oil, wheat germ, dms., cont., dlvd., 100 gal. 10.00 - —
dms., 50 gal. gal. 11.50 - —
dms., 25 gal. gal. 12.50 - —
dms., 10 gal. gal. 13.50 - —
dms., 5 gal. gal. 14.00 - —
cns., 1 gal. gal. 15.00 - —
White[3], mineral, dms., 50-60 vis., dms. gal. .41 - .49
65-75 vis., dms. gal. .42 - .50
80-90 vis., dms. gal. .43 - .52
80-90 vis. dms. gal. .45 - .54
95-105 vis., dms. gal. .59½- .59½
125-135 vis., dms. gal. .56 - .63
140-150 vis., dms. gal. .58 - .69
175-185 vis., dms. gal. .61½- .70½
200-210 vis., dms. gal. .64½- .73½
320-330 vis., dms. gal. .72 - .81
335-345 vis., dms. gal. .73 - .82
Russian, 80-90 vis., dms. gal. No prices
145-155 vis., dms. gal. No prices
175-185 vis., dms. gal. No prices
335-345 vis., dms. gal. No prices
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns. lb. 4.75 - 6.00
South, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.85
synth (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, cninawood).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Wormwood, cns. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns. lb. 20.00 -24.00
Manila, bots. lb. 35.00 -40.00
Olivine, aggregate c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis ton. 5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 8.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., wks. ton. 9.50 - —
Olivine, aggregate, ground, 325 mesh, c.l. mines. ton. 20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines. ton. 17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines. ton. 15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust. ton. 12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns. lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 13.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
1-lb. lots, cns. lb. 13.65 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls. lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., Wash., lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .12½- —
other points lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .13 - —
Other points lb. .12½- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock, lb. No prices
kgs., ex dock lb. No prices
Molybdate, bbls. lb. .31 - —
Toner, bbls. lb. .80 - 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs. lb. .65 - .70

Oil, Mineral—Oxyquinolin

Orange peel, bitter, bbls. lb. .30 - .31
sweet, bls. lb. .15 - .17
Haitian, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Orris root, Florentine, bgs. lb. No prices
fingers, cs. lb. No stocks
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Verona, bls. lb. No prices
powd., bgs., cns. lb. No prices
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Orthochloranilin, dms. lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms. lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .17 - .17½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- .18
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - .08½
100-lb. tins, same basis. lb. .08 - .09
50-lb. tins, same basis. lb. .09 - .10
tanks, same basis lb. .05½- .06½
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .15 - .16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms. lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bgs. lb. .23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1. lb. .11 - —
No. 2. lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works. lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs. lb. 3.75 - 4.15

Cyclamal

The Accepted Basis For Floral Perfumes

(Lily of the Valley, Lilac, etc.)

A single chemical having the Properties most desired by the perfumer.

Great Strength

(5 times stronger than Hydroxy Citronellal with which it blends well.)

Result: Economy.

Persistence in Odor

Result: The assurance that your product will reach the consumer properly perfumed and that your expenditure for perfume has not been wasted.

Freedom from Irritation

Result: Permitting its use in Cosmetics as well as Soap and Perfumes.

Freedom from Discoloration

Result: No worries about returned goods from this cause.

Cyclamal is of 100% Purity

ALSO INVESTIGATE
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Ionone 100%
Ionone Methyl
Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde

Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.

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644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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1019 ELLIOTT ST., W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Papain—Quebracho

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Paprika, Algerian, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.lb. .54 - .55
good, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.....lb. .55 - .56
medium, cs.....lb. .52 - .54
Parachlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, 122-124 A.M.P., bbls., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. seller's shipping point, freight equalized with Whiting, Ind.; N.Y.C.; Phila., Pa.; New Orleans; Baton Rouge, La., and Texas Gulf ports..lb. .04¼- —
124-126 A.M.P., bbls., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
129-131 A.M.P., bbls., same basis..lb. .04¾- —
132 or higher A.M.P., bbls., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
fully refined, 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .05 - —
123-125 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
125-127 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0560- —
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0615- —
135-137 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0640- —
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0715- —
143-145 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0810- —
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .10½- —
semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., bbls., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
124-126 A.M.P., bbls., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
128 or higher A.M.P., bbls., same basis..lb. .05¼- —

Paraffin wax, crude scale and semi-refined prices are $0.0005 per lb. less than the above for tankcar delivery; for delivery of smaller than 10,000 pounds prices are $0.015 per lb. higher than the above. For paraffin packed in bags prices are $0.004 per lb. higher than the above.

Paraformaldehyde,[2,5,6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .37 - .45
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranisidine, dms.....lb. .75 - —
Paranitroaniln, kgs., works...lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Paris green, dealer, dms., kegs, c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld..lb. .24 - .26
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - .27
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Pectin, 200 lb. bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., dlvd, lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lot.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .33½- .35½
less than barrel lot.....lb. .40 - —
Tetra, acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentanes,[3] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .08½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] Alleppey, bgs..lb. .08½- .09
Lampong, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Tellicherry, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
white[1], Java, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
small berry, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
red, chillies, Japan, Hontaka.lb. .40 - .41
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Sierre Leone, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls..lb. .70 - .75
import, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Perchlorethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on perchlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru, balsam, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum,[2] amber, dms.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
amber, extra, dms.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
white, cream, dms., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
Petroleum,[3] crude, bulk, at wells—
California .....bbl. .68 - 1.53
Central West—
Illinois .....bbl. 1.22 - 1.37
Michigan .....bbl. 1.24 - 1.44
Indiana .....bbl. 1.22 - —
East Texas.....bbl. 1.25 - —
Gulf Coast.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.48
Louisiana, Arkansas.....bbl. .94 - 1.36
Midcontinent (Oklahoma, Kansas, North Texas).....bbl. .75 - 1.25
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia—
Bradford, Allegany.....bbl. 2.75 - —
Corning .....bbl. 1.31 - —
N. Y. Transit lines.....bbl. 2.75 - —
Eureka lines.....bbl. 2.34 - —
S. W. Penn lines.....bbl. 2.40 - —
Lower district in National Transit lines..bbl. 2.63 - 2.68
Rocky Mountains.....bbl. .96 - 1.20
South Central and Southwestern Texas..bbl. 1.03 - 1.50
Texas Panhandle, W. Texas and N. Mexico..bbl. .70 - 1.15
Ether laboratory grade, 30-60°C., c.l..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60°C., l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75°C., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations, f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums.
Lacquer diluent at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
San Francisco..gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Fort Wolles, Wash..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .11 - —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .11 - —
Group 3, toluol type, tanks, gal. .07¾- .08½
Benzol type, tanks..gal. .07¾- .08¾
Mineral spirits at refinery, California (f.o.b.SanFrancisco), 166-252 b.r., tanks..gal. .10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .09½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon:—
Albany .....gal. .13½- —
Baltimore (100 gals.)..gal. .14 - —
25-99 gals.....gal. .10 - —
Boston .....gal. .11¼- —
Bound Brook, North Amboy, N. J..gal. .10½- —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .11½- —
Buffalo .....gal. .13½- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .10½- —
Chicago .....gal. .1670- —
Decatur .....gal. .1810- —
Des Moines.....gal. .1790- —
Evansville, Ind.....gal. .1420- .1520
Milwaukee .....gal. .1930- —
Minneapolis-St. Paul..gal. .19½- —
Newark .....gal. .10½- —
New York (200 gal.)..gal. .10½- —
Omaha .....gal. .12½- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .11½- .13½
Providence .....gal. .12 - —
Rochester .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Syracuse .....gal. .10½- —
Trenton .....gal. .10½- —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .12½- —
Naphtha,cleaners, at refinery:—
California f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .10½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .12½- —
Bridgeport .....gal. .13½- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .18 - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .1910- —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax, gal. .1890- —
Evansville, inc. ex tax.gal. .15 - .16
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal. .2030- —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .20½- —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .10½- —
New York, ex tax....gal. .11½- —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .1490- .1590
Oklahoma City, ex tax.gal. .16½- —
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .12 - —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal. .15½- —
Syracuse, 150 gals.....gal. .14½- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway..gal. .21½- —
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
8, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .14 - —
30, same basis.....gal. .13½- —
40, same basis.....gal. .13½- —
V.M.& P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-57, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
East Coast N. Y., tanks, gal. .10½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .12½- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .17 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax, gal. .1890- —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .1910- —
Evansville, Inc., ex tax, gal. .1520- .1620
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal. .2030- —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .20 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .11½- —
New York, ex tax....gal. .10½- —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .1490- .1590
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .13 - —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax..gal. .1570- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .10½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .10½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Petroleum, solvent, Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks, gal. .09½- —
N. J., tanks.....gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .11½- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .1640- —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .1860- —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax, gal. .1840- —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax, gal. .14 - .15
Milwaukee, inc. 5c tax, gal. .1980- —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .1820- —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .09½- —
New Orleans, ex tax..gal. .11 - —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .10½- —
Omaha .....gal. .1360- .1450
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .13 - —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax..gal. .1340- —
Tulsa, ex tax.....gal. .10½- .11½
Phenobarbital, 5lb. bots.....lb. 4.35 - —
bots. or cns., 100 lbs., spot or contract..lb. 4.00 - —
25-lb. cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Phenol,[7] USP, cms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
under 1,000 lbs.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls.,cms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .85 - —
bbls., dms., kegs, 100-250 lbs. lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs.....lb. .84 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
dimethylacetate, cns.....lb. 14.50 -15.00
Phenyl ethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazine, base, CP, bots. lb. 4.55 - —
hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks..lb. 20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb. 15.00 -16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77%-76%.....long ton. 5.00 - —
land pebble, 68%-66%.long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68% .....long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% .....long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% .....long ton. 4.00 - —
Tenn., 72%-70%.....long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74% .....long ton. 6.00 - —

Phosphate rock prices are for shipment in bulk, f.o.b. mines.

Phosphorus, red, cs.....lb. .40 - .44
yellow, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
cases .....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[3] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., wks., ton..lb. .35 - —
single, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[4] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis..oz. 4.00 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.85 - 5.50
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Pitch, burgundy (see E).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 22.00 - —
hardwood, 1-time dms., c.l., dlvd. Akron..ton. 23.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05¼
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pitch, pine, bbls.....bbl. 6.75 - 7.00
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms., 100-lb. lots, dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. 7.65 - —
Poke root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Root bark, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .62 - .64
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .42 - .43
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .28 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .31 - .44
Arsenite, USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., demijs..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., 300 lbs..lb. .14 - —
gran., bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
Bichromate,[3,5] spots, c.l., works lb. .09⅝- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .09¾- —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works..lb. .10 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .32
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs. lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.....lb. .19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb. .03½- .03¼
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 83-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[5] cryst., kgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
powd., kgs.....lb. .09¾- .10
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[3,5] kgs.....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs..lb. .33¼- —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .34¼- —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .35½- —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .37¼- —
powd., 3c per lb higher.
Cyanide, dom., dms., works..lb. .55 - —
Cyanide, gold, 41% gold, bots. works..oz 14.20 -14.95
Potash, glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.50 - 1.52
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.62
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.75 - —
25 lbs. to 50 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs..lb. .32 - .34
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs..lb. .72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.88
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports ton. No prices
Manure salt, dom., run-of-mine grade, bulk, ex vessel, ports..unit-ton. .60 - —
f.o.b. Carlsbad, N.M..... unit-ton. .20 - .21
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
Metabisulphite, kgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Muriate, dom., min. 50% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports.. unit-ton. .56 - .58
60% K_2O, same basis, unit-ton. .53½- —
import, min. 50% or 60% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..unit-ton. No prices

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price named above.

Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs....lb. .40 - .42
tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .30
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l.f. ports. ton. No prices
Perchlorate,[3] kgs., wks.....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate,[3] tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., wks.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls.....lb. No prices
Yellow, spot, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs., lb. .07 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., 550 lbs., bbls..lb. .15 Nom.
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .17 - —
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk basis, 90%, K_2SO_4, ex vessel, ports..ton. 36.25 - —
imp., min., 90%, bgs., ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .75 - .85
N.F., dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, 40%, K_2SO_4, ex vessel, ports..ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .50 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .28 - .40
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns., lb. 8.00 - —
5-lb. cans.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
1-lb. bots.....lb. 8.75 - —
Propane, industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 4F, 3F, 2F, F, O, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up. lb. .04 - —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04¼- —
100-599 lbs.....lb. .04¾- —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03⅝- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03⅞- —
100- 499 lbs.....lb. .04 - —
coarse, O½, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .04¼- —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04½- —
100-599 lbs.....lb. .05 - —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03⅞- —
100- 499 lbs.....lb. .04¼- —
imp., Italian.....lb. No prices
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal. 4.30 - —
(80 to 1), 8 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal. 6.35 - —
Pyrethrum flowers, coarse.. grnd. (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .22 - .23
fine powd., 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .23 - .24
Pyridin, denaturing, dms.....gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.l.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. No prices
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophylite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton. 10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
china white, ivory, cs., works, lb. .13 - —
dense, write, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works, lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls.....lb. .06 - .07
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tan, bbls., works..lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- —
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .04¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
pwd., bgs., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11 - —

Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
Quercitron, crystals, bgs. lb. .26 - —
extract, bgs., No. 1. lb. .10 - —
No. 2. lb. .09½- —
No. 3. lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs. lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[3,4,6] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), dlvd., N.Y. flask 201.00 -202.00
Quince seed, bgs. lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Quinidine, N.F.V., cryst., cns. oz. 1.06 - —
powd., precip., cns. oz. 1.01 - —
Sulphate, cns. oz. .71 - —
Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.
Quinine, 100 ozs., cns. oz. .84 - —
Acetate, cns. oz. 1.05 - —
Arsenate, cns. oz. 1.05 - —
Arsenite, cns. oz. 1.07 - —
Bisulphate, cns. oz. .60 - —
Citrate, cns. oz. .76 - —
Dihydrobromine, bots. oz. .86 - —
Dihydrochloride, bots. oz. .86 - —
Ethylcarbonate, cns. oz. 1.25 - —
Ferrocyanide, cns. oz. 1.07 - —
Formate, cns. oz. 1.00 - —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns. oz. .81 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns. oz. 1.20 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. oz. .76 - —
Hydroiodide, cns. oz. 1.05 - —
Hypophosphite, cns. oz. 1.07 - —
Phosphate, cns. oz. .90 - —
Salicylate, cns. oz. .79 - —
Sulphate, USP, XI, cns. oz. .67 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cns. oz. 1.05 - —
Tannate, cns. oz. .63 - —
Valerate, cns. oz. .99 - —
Tartrate, cns. oz. 1.03 - —
Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cns. oz. .81 - —
Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls. lb. .55 - —
paste, dms. lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .07¾- .08¼
Dutch, bgs. lb. No stocks
Indian, medium, recleaned, bgs., lb. .07¾- .08¼
Japanese, bgs. lb. No stocks
Raspberries, dried, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Red,[2] alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Red, alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls. lb. 1.00 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs. lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots. lb. .80 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls. lb. .85 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs. lb. .90 - —
light-medium shade, bbls., ton lots. lb. .85 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls. lb. .90 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs. lb. .95 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots lb. 1.05 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls. lb. 1.10 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs. lb. 1.15 - —
maroon-deep, bbls., ton lots, lb. 1.15 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls. lb. 1.20 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs. lb. 1.25 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots. lb. .90 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls. lb. .95 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.
Selenide, bbls., light, works. lb. 2.35 - —
maroon, works. lb. 2.90 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.60 - —
50 lbs. lb. 4.75 - —
cns., 5 lbs. lb. 5.25 - —
1 lb. lb. 5.35 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, bbls. lb. 1.35 - —
Fire toner, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis. lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.25- —
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts. lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts. lb. .60 - —
Rose, lake, bbls. lb. .25 - .28
Pink, bbls. lb. .20 - .23
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts. lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts. lb. .40 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots. lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works. lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., wks. lb. .09 - —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio. lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis. lb. .08¼- —
Para, toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts. lb. .70 - —
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., l.c.l. lb. No prices
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, lgs. lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs. lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis. lb. .03¼- —
Toner, kgs. lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake. lb. .55 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake. lb. .35 - —

Red, Spanish, oxide, Grade I, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .04⅞- —
Grade 2, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04⅝- —
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake. lb. 1.05 - —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y., E. St. Louis. lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works. lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works. lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works. lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works. lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works. lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works. lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works. lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works. lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. lb. .25 - .40
quicksilver, bbls. lb. 3.05 - 3.17
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red, precipitate, N.F., powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more. lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls. lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .58 - —
smaller quantities, works. lb. .74 - —
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb, No. 1, high, dried, cs. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
powd., bbls. lb. 1.18 - 1.23
No. 2, cs. lb. .85 - .90
powd., bbls. lb. .88 - .93
Riboflavin gram. 1.50 - 2.00
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .43½- —
smaller lots. lb. .44 - —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots. lb. .43 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls. lb. .55 - .60
red, bls. lb. 5.45 - 5.50
Rosemary flowers, bls. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
leaves, bls. lb. .22 - .23
Rosin, gum, B, bbls., ex dock.
D, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
B, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.73 - —
E, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.77 - —
F, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.76 - —
G, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.82 - —
H, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.82 - —
I, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.82 - —
K, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.91 - —
M, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
N, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.03 - —
W. G., bbls. 100 lbs. 4.73 - —
W. W., bbls. 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
X, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines. ton 25.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. mines. ton 37.50 - —
import, lump, bbls. lb. No prices
powd., bbls. lb. No prices
Rue, bls. lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls. lb. .33 - .34
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 1.48 - 1.50
Scullcap, Eastern, bls. lb. .30 - .31
Western, bls. lb. .17 - .18

Queen of Meadow—Saponin

Safflower, bls. lb. No prices
Saffron, Mexican, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Spanish, tins. lb. 48.00 -50.00
Safrol, cns. lb. 1.60 - 1.75
dms. lb. No prices
Sage, Cyprus, bls. lb. .77 - .80
Dalmatian, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
ground, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Greek, bls. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls. lb. .39 - .40
Sago flour, bgs. lb. .04¾- .05½
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 8.03 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 7.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200-lbs. lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs. lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs. lb. 1.03 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., dlvd. N.Y. ton 14.20
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. N.Y. ton 17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y. ton 15.70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. ton 19.40 -23.20
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works. ton 15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f. ton 16.00 Nom
Saltpeter, dbl. refd., gran., bbls., 10-20 tons. 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
1-9 tons. 100 lbs. 8.35 - —
less than ton lots. 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
1-9 tons. 100 lbs. 9.35 - —
less than ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns. kilo. 210.00 -220.00
Saponin, crude, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Purified, cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25

MATERIALS

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When you need Solvents—*Skellysolve*—tell it to us and you'll get them.

WHEN? When you *need* them.

WHERE? *Wherever* you need them.

HOW MUCH? *Any* quantity within reason.

HOW FAST? Fast is a relative term—but fast in our opinion means a *lot of speed,* because this organization, one of the oldest of its kind in the business, got where it is by being always in high gear.

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SKELLY

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Sarsaparilla Rt.—Sugar, Milk

Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls., lb. .55 - .60
Mexican, bls. lb. .22 - .23
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls. lb. .19 - .20
select, bls. lb. .30 - .31
Savory, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .07 - .08
Scammony root, bgs. lb. .07 - .08
resin, lump, cns. lb. .85 - —
powd., bxs. lb. .90 - —
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, spot, bls. lb. .95 - 1.00
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls. lb. .26 - .27
siftings, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, ols. lb. .17 - .18
2, bls. lb. .15 - .16
3, bls. lb. .12 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - .19
Pods., bls. lb. .11 - .12
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Shellac,[2] bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .39 - .40
dlvd., Boston lb. .40 - .41
Chicago lb. .40½- .41½
Pacific Coast lb. .42½- .43½
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .45 - .46
dlvd., Boston lb. .45½- .46½
Chicago, lb. .46¾- .47¾
Pacific Coast lb. .48¾- .49¾
Garnet, bags lb. .37 - .39
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1, cs., lb. .43 - .45
superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y. lb. .33 - .34
dlvd., Chicago lb. .33½- .34½
Pacific Coast lb. .36 - .37
T.N., bgs., f.o.b., Boston, N.Y., lb. .32 - .33
dlvd., Chicago lb. .32½- .33½
Pacific Coast lb. .35½- .36½
Shellac varnish, Metro. area, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls. lb. 1.87 - —
4½-lb. cut, bbls. gal. 1.82½- —
4-lb. cut, bbls. gal. 1.78 - —
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls. gal. 1.97 - —
4½-lb. cut, bbls. gal. 1.92½- —
4-lb. cut, bbls. gal. 1.88 - —
Prices, dlvd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal.

Unexpired 1941 shellac varnish contracts subject to surcharge of 17c. per pound on 5 lb., 17½c. on 4½ lb., and 18c. on 4 lb. cut to cover higher price of alcohol.

Silica, amorph., wet-grd., 400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works, ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, works. ton.20.00 - —
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works, ton.21.00 —
smaller lots, works. ton.25.00 - —
Silica, amorph, wet-grd. 400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works, ton.35.00 - —
smaller lots, works. ton.38.00 - —
96-98% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works. ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots, works. ton23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.22.00 - —
med., grd., 99%, 325 mesh, l.c.l., 2½ tons, works. ton.25.50 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l., works. ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton.16.00 - —
Silver, bullion oz. .35¼- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal, oz. .7111- —
Govt. purchase, foreign metal, oz. .35 - —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .34 - —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots. oz. .26% - —
Nucleinate, bots., dms. oz. .29 - .34
Proteinate, bots., dms. oz. .28 - .33
Simarubra barks, bls. lb. .67 - .68
Skunk cabbage root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton.10.00 -15.00
Sloe berries, bgs. lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns., lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns. lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Soapbark, bls. lb. .09 - .10
crushed, bls., bbls. lb. .13 - .13½
cut, German, bls., bbls. lb. No stocks
dom., bbls. lb. .15 - .16
powd., bbls. lb. .15 - .16
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd., lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- .06
USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .06 - .07
Alginate, dms., bbls., works, lb. .69 - .73
Aluminate, white soluble, c.l., bgs., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
dms., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Antimoniate bbls., dlvd. lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .09¼- .09¾
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .07¼- .08½
white, dms., c.l., dealers, works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .08¼- .09¼
Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
Soda ash, extra light, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l. 100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l. 100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. River and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 92° Meridian; Neb., E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian (including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 93° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex.; Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyoming.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more. lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less. lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more. lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less. lb. .50 - —
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y. 100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y. 100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[3] [4] spot, c.l., wks., lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., or 10 bbls. or over, works. lb. .07½- —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works. lb. .07¾- —
Bifluoride, bbls. c.l. lb. .11 - —
10 bbls. lots lb. .11½- .13
1-9 bbls. lb. .12 - —
kegs lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
35 deg., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44 deg., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs. lb. .27 - .31
fiber dms., 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .32
Cacodylate, 1-kilo bots. lb. No prices
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal)
Caustic, flake, 76% powd., ammon, process, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
L.c.l., same zone prices as ammonia process
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76% ammon., process, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —

Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, dms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.

Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[3] [5] spot, c.l., works, lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works. lb. .09½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls. lb. .18½- —
cns., dms., 50-lb. lots. lb. .20½- —
25-lb. lots. lb. .22½- .23½
dms., kks., 100-lb. lots. lb. .19½- —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots. lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots. lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots. lb. .28 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots. lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots. lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots. lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .25½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms., lb. .14 - .15
imports, 90%, cs. lb. No prices
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd. lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 30%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis. lb. .08½- —
1-9, same basis. lb. .09 - —
Soda, fluoride, white, 95%, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., 10 nr over, same basis. lb. .08¾- —
1-9, same basis. lb. .09¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.27
100-lb. lots. lb. 1.40 - 1.42
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.27
100-lb. lots. lb. 1.40 - 1.42
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 1.72 - —
solution, cbys., cns. lb. .82 - .83
Hydrosulphite,[6] dms., frt. alld, lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 to 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .22 .24
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots. lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large, bgs., works, frt. equal'd. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equal'd. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works. 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works. 100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
pea, 2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 dms., works, 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works. 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., works. 100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
pea, less than 500 lbs., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., works. 100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars. lb. 5.49 - —
Iodide, jars. lb. 2.42 - —
bots. lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
15 dms. and over, dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
3-14 dms., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
1-2 dms., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works. lb. 2.50 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y. lb. 3.30 - —
1-9 bbls., dlvd. N.Y. lb. 3.55 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., dlvd., f.o.b. cars, producing points or ports, rail or boat shipment ton.30.05 - —
200 lb. bgs., same basis, ton.29.35 - —
bulk, same basis ton.27.00 - —
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl., Gulf, Pac. warehouses, rail or boat shipment ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1-9 tons 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized. lb. .06¾- —
96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., West Coast, f.o.b. ports lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .08¼- .11¼
Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 4.50 - —
15 dms. and over, same basis. lb. 5.45 - —
3-14 dms., same basis. lb. 5.60 - —
1-2 dms., same basis. lb. 5.85 - —
flake, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y.C. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
1-9 bbls., same basis. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oxalate, neut., bbls. lb. .09¼- —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorphenate briquets, single bgs., works. lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works. lb. .19¼- —
490 lbs., bgs., works. lb. .17½- —
powd., 100 lbs., bgs., works, lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works. lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.15 - 7.25
bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.20 - 6.45
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.70 - 7.45
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.65
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.45 - 8.45
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.20 - 9.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works. lb. 2.70 - 2.85
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.60
bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.80
kegs, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.30
USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works. lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .11½- .16
Picramate, kgs. lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more. lb. .11 - —
contracts lb. .10 - —
smaller lots lb. .11¼- —
contracts lb. .10¼- —
Pyrophosphate, anhyd, bgs., c.l., works, frt., equale'd... 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.10
5 tons and over same basis, 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.25
less than 5 tons same basis, 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized. 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
5 tons and over same basis, 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.45
less than 5 tons same basis, 100 lbs. 5.95 - 6.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls. lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
bbls., dlvd., N. Y. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Salicylate, bxs. lb. .52 - .55
Soda, sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
10 bbls. or over, dlvd. N.Y.C., 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
1-9 bbls. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1 to 4, works. 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1 to 4, works. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls. lb. .12 - .15
Stannate, dms. lb. .33½- .36½
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works. lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
Sulphate, N.V. VI, exsiccated, powd., bbls. lb. .07 - .07½
U.S.P. cryst., gran., bbls. lb. .10 - .10¼
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 100 lbs., works. lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. 100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1 to 4 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .26 - .28
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms. lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
single dm. lots, works. lb. .08 - —
tanks, works. lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls. lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs. lb. No prices
tech., kgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Solvent, naphtha,[2] dms., wks. gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .27 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo. gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works. gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., works. lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal, 41%, bulk. ton.48.20 - —
protein, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10-20 tons, works. lb. .20¼- —
100-20,000 lbs., works. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .24 - —
Sparteine sulphate, cns. oz. 3.65 - 4.00
Spearmint leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .31
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .18 - .19
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works. lb. .01½- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls. lb. .14 - .18
Squill, red, powd. lb. .78 - .79
White, bls. lb. .18½- .19
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .23 - .24
St. Ignatius beans, bgs. lb. .44 - .45
St. John's Bread, edible, bls. lb. .19 - .20
inedible, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
dlvd., N. Y. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
dlvd., N. Y. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l. lb. .0610- —
l.c.l. lb. .0735- —
Import, bgs. lb. No prices
rice, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Sweetpotato, bgs. lb. .06¼ Nom.
bbls. lb. .07 Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs. lb. .05 - —
Starch, iodide, bots. lb. 1.87 - —
Staveacre, seed, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Stearin, oleo lb. .10½- .11
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls. lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. lb. 2.00 Nom.
Stramonium leaves, bls. lb. .33 - .34
seed, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns. lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls. lb. No prices
tech., 90%, precip., bbls. lb. .15 - .18
Chloride, tech., bbls. lb. .22 - .25
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 3.06 - —
jars, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., wks., lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over lb. .08¾- —
Oxalate, bbls. lb. .44 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Strolyl, acetate, bots. lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .70 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .79 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .82 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .79 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz .79 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz lots. oz. .91 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .73 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .48 - —
Sucrose Octa-acetate, C.P. grade., bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls. gal. .75 - 1.45
Milk, bbls., c.l. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over. lb. .26 - —
less than 10. lb. .27 - —

Sulfadiazine, tablets, bots., 50's ..... en. 4.86 - —
100's ..... en. 8.46 - —
1,000's ..... en. 72.00 - —
Sulfaguanidine, 3.5-gm. bot..doz. 2.50 - —
4-oz bots. ..... ea. 8.10 - —
1-lb. bots. ..... ea. 30.00 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots. ..... lb. 1.70 - —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.25 - —
100 lbs. ..... lb. 1.30 - —
25-lb. lots. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Sulfapyridine, powd., for hospitals, 5-gram bots..ea. .50 - —
Sulfathiazole, 5-gm., bot. ..... ea. .42 - —
Sesquicarbonate, 5-gm. bot...ea. .42 - —
Sulfonethylmethane, kgs. ..... lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs. ..... lb. 5.25 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton. 16.00 - —
f.o.b. steamers, Gulf ports, contract..long ton. 17.50 - —
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bbls., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
flour, comm'l bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l ..... 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bbls., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
light, USP, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
bbls., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
lump, bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
roll, bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - —

Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 25c. less per 100 pounds.

Rubbermakers' commercial 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.05 - —
refined, 100% bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., dms., works. ..... lb. .04 - .04¼
10-gal. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l. ..... lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l., cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit, cars, works..lb. .04½- .07
tanks, works ..... lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works..lb. .16 - .40
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .07½- .10
Iodide, bots., jars. ..... lb. 3.90 - 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls. ..... lb. .17 - .22
Sumac, grd. Sicilian, f.a.s. ..... ton. No prices
leaf, f.a.s. ..... ton. No prices
extract, bbls., No. 1 ..... lb. .08 - —
No. 2 ..... lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls ..... lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .06¾- .07¼
medium, bgs. ..... lb. .06¼- .07
poultry ..... lb. .05¾- .05¾
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto..ton. 9.50 - —
guaranteed 16%, bulk, same basis..ton. 10.00 - —
20%, bulk, same basis ..ton. 12.00 - —
triple, bulk, f.o.b. cars, Balto., spot unit-ton. .80 - —

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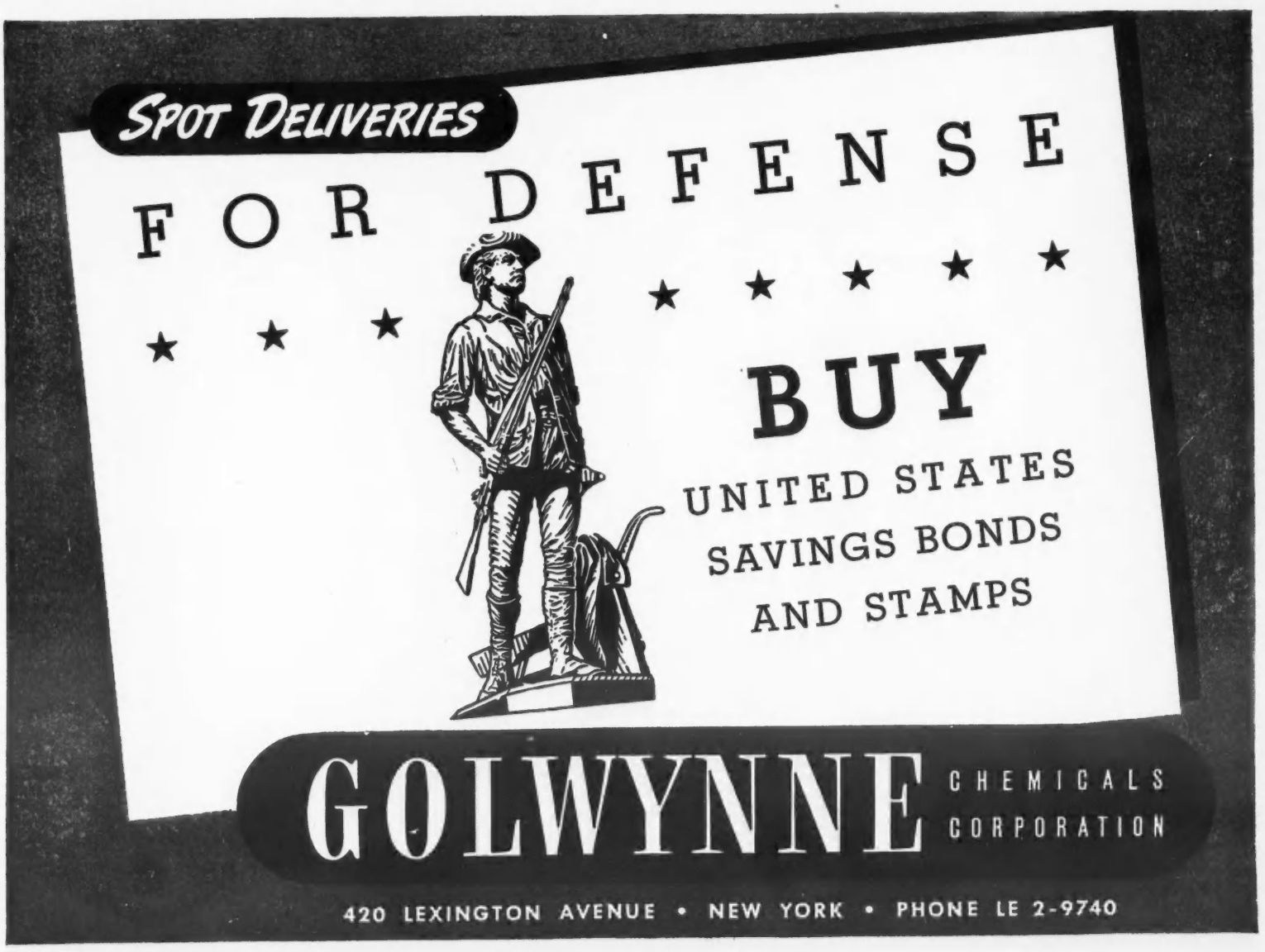
Talc, dom., Calif., 1, c.l. ..... ton. 20.00 - -
2, c.l. ..... ton. 17.00 - -
N.Y., fibrous, 93-94% 325 mesh, c.l..ton. 16.00 -18.00
l.c.l. ..... ton. 20.00 - —
99-99½%, 325 mesh, c.l. ..... ton. 15.25 -19.25
l.c.l. ..... ton. 17.25 -22.00
99.95%, 325 mesh, c.l. ton. 17.00 -21.00
coarse, off-color, c.l. ..... ton. 11.00 -15.00
Aluminum, flake-type, grd. c.l..ton. 14.50 -24.50
l.c.l. ..... ton. 16.50 -30.00
Pennsylvania, c.l. ..... ton. 11.00 -13.50
l.c.l. ..... ton. 12.00 -14.50
Vermont, c.l. ..... ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... ton. 15.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton. 24.00 -30.00
French ..... ton. No prices
Italian ..... ton. No prices
Talc, domestic, is quoted at the mills in bag packing.
Tallow[5], extra, loose ..... lb. .09½- —
special, loose ..... lb. .09¾- —
sulphonated, 85% (34% fat) dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .08¾- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls. ..... lb. .06 - .07
kegs ..... lb. 6.00 - 8.00
Tankage, fertilizer, animal, dom., grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk, basis N. Y..unit-ton. 4.25 & .10
10-11% ammon. 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk, basis N. Y..unit-ton. 5.25 & .10
high-grade, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.50 & .10
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. ports..unit-ton. 4.95 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls. ..... lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, bgs. ..... lb. .04½- .07
Tar acid c.l.[7] 95%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .29¼- —
25%, dms., c.l., works ..... gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .33½- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32½- —
ports ..... gal. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities ..... gal. .24 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs. ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran. or powd., bbls., kgs., 5 or more..lb. .47¾- —
less than 5 ..... lb. .48 - —
dms. ..... lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .52¾- .53
Terpinyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. .74 - —
dms. ..... lb. .71 - —
Terpin hydrate, bbls., dms. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Terpineol, CP, cns. ..... lb. .86 - —
dms. ..... lb. .83 - —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt..lb. .17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks..lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, CP, dms..lb. .21½- —
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms. ..... lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see soda pyrosphosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works..lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Theobromine ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.65
Sodiosalicylate, dms. ..... lb. No prices
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns., gram. .53 - .56
lb. .24 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. ..... lb. .24 - —
Thio Urea, C.P., dms. ..... lb. .55 - .65
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls. ..... lb. .89 - .94
Morocco, bls. ..... lb. .21 - .21½
Spanish, bls. ..... lb. .22 - .23
Thymol, cns., 25 lbs. ..... lb. 3.00 Nom.
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs. ..... lb. 3.40 - —
25 lbs. ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Timbo root (see cube root).
Tin chloride (ous), anhyd. ..... lb. .48 - .48½
Crystals, bbls., bgs. ..... lb. .39 - .39½
Metal,[1,7] Straits ..... lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls. ..... lb. .55 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls..lb. No price
Titanium, dioxide, bgs., c.l., (20 tons)..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .14¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs. ..... lb. .15 - —
50-999 lbs. ..... lb. .15¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons) ..... lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs. ..... lb. .15¼- —
50-999 lbs. ..... lb. .15½- —
non-chalking, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)—lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .16¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs. ..... lb. .17 - —
50-999 lbs. ..... lb. .17¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons) ..... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery..lb. .17 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs. ..... lb. .17¼- —
50-999 lbs. ..... lb. .17½- —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs. ..... lb. .15½- —
50-999 lbs. ..... lb. .15¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons) ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs. ..... lb. .15¾- —
50-999 lbs. ..... lb. .16 - —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons) ..... lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06¼- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), lb. .05½- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons) ..... lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06 - —

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses. Pacific Coast prices are ¼c. per lb. higher than the above.

Toluidin base, distilled, kgs. ..... lb. .96 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns. ..... lb. .93 - 1.00
Toluidin, mixed, dms. ..... lb. .26 - —
Toluol[2,3] (toulene), 2° indus., dms., returnable..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .28 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration,[6] dms., returnable, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.. gal. .29½- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, N.F., 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. ..... lb. .70 - .85
Triacetin, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .—
Trimyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .90 - —
Tributylamine, l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .70 - —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .32 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works ..... lb. .51 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08½- —
tanks ..... lb. .07½- —
Trichlorethylene,[3] dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo, Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresyl, phosphate,[6] CP, cns., dlvd..lb. .40½- .51½
dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37½- —
Tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .25 - —
500 lbs., dms. ..... lb. .25½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .32 - —



Triethylphos.—Zirconium

Triethyl phosphate, dms., dlvd..lb.		**.45**	**- —**
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works..lb.		**.26**	**- —**
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb.		**.84**	**- .86**
dms., dlvd.....lb.		**.50**	**- —**
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb.		**.85**	**- —**
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.		**.90**	**- —**
Triphenyl phosphate[3], dms....lb.		**.88**	**- —**
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.		**21.00**	**- —**
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.		**17.50**	**- —**
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.		16.00	- —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).			
Tuba root (see Derris root).			
Tungsten metal powd.,[3,4] 99%, dms., works..lb.		**2.60**	**- —**
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb.		**No prices**	
Chem. grade, kgs.....lb.		**No prices**	
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb.		.09½-	.10
Madras, bgs.....lb.		.09½-	.10¼
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal.		.82½-	—
l.c.l., 10 ex dock.....gal.		.84½-	—
5 ex dock.....gal.		.86½-	—
wood, dest., dist., dms., dlvd. E. ports..gal.		.65	- .70
tanks, dlvd., E. cities...gal.		.58	- —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.gal.		.77	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal.		.80	- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal.		.72	- —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).

Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb.		**2.53**	**- —**
yellow, kgs.....lb.		**1.65**	**- —**
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville....ton.		**80.00**	**- —**
l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va. ton.		**82.50**	**- —**
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore..ton.		**85.00**	**- —**
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila..ton.		**90.00**	**- —**
import, 40% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl., Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship..ton.		**No prices**	
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse..ton.		**No prices**	
pure, cs.....lb.		**.12**	**- —**
Urea fertilizer compound, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports..ton.		**57.40**	**- —**
Urea-ammonia liquor, basis, 45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports, ton.		**121.58**	**- —**
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports. ton.		**127.00**	**- —**
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb.		.24	- .25

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb.		1.70	- 1.75
Eastern, bls.....lb.		1.40	- 1.45
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton.		**No prices**	
cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.		**No prices**	
Vanadium pentoxide, C.P., bgs., cns., works..lb.		**7.00**	**- —**
tech., dms., works .....lb.		1.10	- —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins...lb.		**No prices**	
Mexican, tins.....lb.		**15.00**	**-16.00**
cuts, tins.....lb.		**14.00**	**-15.00**
South American, tins...lb.		**No prices**	
Tahiti, tins.....lb.		**6.00**	**- 6.25**
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb.		**2.60**	**- —**
5-lb. tins.....lb.		**2.65**	**- —**
1-lb. tins.....lb.		**2.75**	**- —**
ex guaiacol, 25-lb. tins.....lb.		**2.35**	**- —**
5-lb. tins.....lb.		**2.40**	**- —**
1-lb. tins.....lb.		**2.50**	**- —**
ex lignin, any quantity, 25-lb. tins..lb.		**2.35**	**- —**
5-lb. tins.....lb.		**2.40**	**- —**
1-lb. tins.....lb.		**2.55**	**- —**
Venice turpentine, true, cs...lb.		**No prices**	
artificial, cs.....lb.		**.24**	**- .25**
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb.		**.22**	**- .23**
Vinyl acetate, cns., works.....lb.		**.25**	**- —**
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works..lb.		**.15**	**- —**
l.c.l., works.....lb.		.16	- —
5 gals, dms., works.....lb.		**.25**	**- —**
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot.		**1.30**	**- —**
50 c.c.....bot.		**.73½**	**- —**
25 c.c.....bot.		**.45½**	**- —**
Vitamin B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).			
B, (see Riboflavin).			
C (see Acid, ascorbic).			
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).			
E (see Alpha Tocopherol)			
G (see Riboflavin).			
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic; acid, nicotinic, amide).			
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).			
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).			

W

Wahoo bark, bls.....lb.		.30	- .31
tree .....lb.		.28	- .29
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.		**41.00**	**-48.00**
Extract, solid, bgs.....lb.		**.0460-**	**.04475**
liquid, tanks.....lb.		**.05**	**- —**
bbls. .....lb.		**.05¾-**	**— —**
Wax, amorphous, group 3, at refineries: 160-165, amber. lb.		**.15¼-**	**— —**
black .....lb.		**.14**	**- —**
white .....lb.		**.26**	**- —**
180-185, amber.....lb.		**.17½-**	**— —**
black .....lb.		**.16**	**- —**
white .....lb.		**.30**	**- —**
Bayberry, bgs.....lb.		**.18**	**- .20**
Bees,[3] white, bleach, slabs, cs. lb.		**.58**	**- —**
cakes, cs.....lb.		.59	- —
discs, cs.....lb.		.60	- —
yellow, crude, Africa.....lb.		.49	- —
Brazilian, Chilean, bgs., lb.		.50	- —
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.....lb.		.55	- .56
Candelilla,[3] bgs., 1 ton.....lb.		**.33**	**- —**
Carnauba,[3] No. 3 chalky, bgs., lb.		**.76**	**- .77**
No. 2, N.C., bgs.....lb.		.83	- .84
N.C., 3, bgs.....lb.		.78	- .79
refined, bgs.....lb.		**.84**	**- .85**
yellow, No. 1, bgs.....lb.		**.88**	**- —**
No. 2, bgs.....lb.		.87	- —
Wax, ceresin, dom., 138°, 140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb.		.13½-	.14
bgs., 1 ton..lb.		.13½-	.14
jobbing lots.....lb.		.14½-	.15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb.		.15½-	.16
jobbing lots.....lb.		.16½-	.17
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.....lb.		.16½-	.17
jobbing lots.....lb.		.17½-	.18
Japan, cs.....lb.		.30	- .31
Montan, bgs.....lb.		.45	- .46
Ouricury,[3] bgs.....lb.		.55	- .62
Ozokerite, hard, green, congeal., p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb.		No stocks	
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb.		No stocks	
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb.		No stocks	
snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb.		No stocks	
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb.		No stocks	
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb.		.24	- .25
cakes, cs.....lb.		.25	- .26
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb.		.68	- .69
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb.		**2.84**	**- —**
Whiting, chalk, com'l., dry-grd., pap. bgs., c.l., works ton.		**18.00**	**-22.00**
l.c.l., works.....ton.		**20.00**	**-24.00**
wet-grd. blp. bgs., c.l., works..ton.		**21.00**	**-25.00**
l.c.l., works.....ton.		**22.00**	**-27.00**
gilders, bolted, pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.		**20.00**	**-24.00**
l.c.l., works.....ton.		**21.00**	**-24.00**
extra bolted, pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.		**22.00**	**-26.00**
l.c.l., works.....ton.		**23.00**	**-27.00**
Paris white, pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.		**24.00**	**-28.00**
l.c.l., works.....ton.		25.00	-29.00
Limestone, air-floated, 99¾%, 250 mesh, pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.		**10.10**	**- —**
200 mesh, pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.		**9.50**	**- —**
90%, 200 mesh, pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.		**7.60**	**- —**
gilders, pap. bgs., c.l., works. ton.		**11.50**	**-13.00**
l.c.l., works.....ton.		12.50	-16.00
putty grade, water-floated. bgs., c.l., works..ton.		**12.00**	**-13.00**
l.c.l., works.....ton.		13.00	-16.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l., works, ton.		14.00	-15.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.		16.00	-25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb.		**.05½-**	**.06**
rossed, bls.....lb.		.14	- .15
thin, natural, bls.....lb.		.09½-	.10
rossed, green, bls.....lb.		.15	- .16
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb.		.22	- .23
Witch-hazel extract, dist. NF bbls..gal.		**.72**	**- .75**
leaves, bls.....lb.		**.07**	**- .09**
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).			
Woodflour, dom., 60 mesh bgs. c.l., f.o.b. N.Y..ton.		**24.00**	**-25.00**
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.		**26.00**	**-28.00**
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.		**30.00**	**-32.00**
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton.		**No prices**	
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton.		**No prices**	
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton.		**No prices**	
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton.		**No prices**	
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb.		.08	- .09
Levant, bgs.....lb.		No prices	
Wormwood, bls.....lb.		.60	- .65

X

Xylol[3] (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works..gal.		**.32**	**- —**
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal.		**.27**	**- —**
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal.		**.27**	**- —**
10°, dms., returnable, works, gal.		**.35**	**- —**
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal.		**.30**	**- —**
5°, dms., returnable, works..gal.		**.30**	**- —**
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal.		**.40**	**- —**
3°, dms., returnable, works..gal.		**.49**	**- —**
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal.		**.47**	**- —**
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb.		**.35**	**- .36**

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.....lb.		**1.80**	**- 1.85**
Yellow,[3] arsenic sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York..lb.		**.52**	**- 53**
bottles, same basis.....lb.		**.60**	**- 64**
Imp., bbls., same basis.....lb		.20	Nom
Benzidine, bbls., dlvd.....lb.		**1.35**	**- 2.25**
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs..lb.		**1.35**	**- 1.40**
lithopone, primrose, lemon, golden and standard orange, ton lots, bbls. lb.		.35	- —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb.		.60	- —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb.		.65	- —
Yellow cadmium lithopone prices are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, transportation prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.			
Sulphide, orange, cases, works, lb.		**1.10**	**Nom.**
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb.		**.16**	**- —**
Chrome yellow, CP prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb.		.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis chrome..lb.		1.37	- —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome..lb.		**1.75**	**- —**
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb.		**2.87**	**- —**
smaller lots.....lb.		**2.89**	**- —**
Ocher, Amer., golden bbls., works..lb.		**.04½-**	**.06¼**
yellow, bbls., works.....lb.		**.02**	**- .02¼**
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb.		**.0345-**	**— —**
l.c.l. .....lb.		**.0365-**	**— —**
French, all shades, cks., c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, N. Orleans for import..lb.		**.02475**	**Nom.**
New York (f.o.b.)...lb.		**.02¾**	**Nom.**
Philadelphia, for import..lb.		**.02¾**	**Nom.**
San Pedro, San Francisco..lb.		**.0290**	**Nom.**
Yellow, ocher, French, all shades, cks., l.c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, N. Orleans..lb.		.02575	Nom.
New York.....lb.		.02¾	Nom.
Phila., for import...lb.		.02¾	Nom.
Portland, Seattle....lb.		.03½	Nom.
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb.		.03	Nom.
ex whse., Balto., Boston, N. Orleans..lb.		.02725	Nom.
Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, St. Louis..lb.		.03⅝	Nom.
New York.....lb.		.03	Nom
Pittsburgh .....lb.		.03¼	Nom.
Portland, Seattle....lb.		.03⅜	Nom.
San Pedro, San Francisco..lb.		.03¼	Nom.
f.o.b. N.Y., from dock, lb.		.02⅞	Nom.
from whse.....lb.		.03½	Nom.
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y...lb.		.04½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.		.05	- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb.		.07	- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.		.07¼-	—
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts..lb.		.17½-	—
open order.....lb.		.17½-	—
Navy specifications type, contracts..lb.		.17½-	—
open order.....lb.		.17½-	—
Yellow dock root, dom., bls....lb.		.16	- .17
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls...lb.		.11	- .12
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb.		.13	- .14
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz.		**3.00**	**- 5.75**

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb.		**.20**	**- —**
less than 1,000 lbs., works..lb.		**.23**	**- —**
Zinc.[1,3,4] Metal (see paint market).			
acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd....lb.		.16	- .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb.		**.27**	**- —**
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb.		**.29**	**- —**
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb.		**.12**	**- —**
l.c.l., bgs.....lb.		.12½-	—
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.			
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb.		**.14**	**- .20**
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb.		**.32½-**	**— —**
25-lb. dms.....lb.		**.37½-**	**— —**
kgs. .....lb.		**.34½-**	**— —**
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.		**5.00**	**- —**
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.		5.35	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		**5.75**	**- —**
l.c.l., dms., works.100 lbs.		6.50	- —
USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb.		**.30**	**- .31**
25-lb. jars.....lb.		**.36**	**- —**
solut., 50%, dms., c.l., works, lb.		**.0315-**	**— —**
l.c.l., works.....lb.		.04¼-	.04¼
tanks, works.....lb.		.0250-	— —
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb.		**.33**	**- .37**
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.		**.1035-**	**— —**
l.c.l., bbls., f.o.b. works...lb.		.1135-	— —
Iodide, N. F., bots.....lb.		**4.54**	**- —**
jars .....lb.		**4.40**	**- —**
Fluoride, bbls.....lb.		**.20**	**- .25**
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report.)			
Oxide,[3] pigment, dom., Amer. process, coml., lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.		.07½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb.		.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.		.07¾-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.		.07⅝-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb.		.07⅝-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.		.07⅞-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.06¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.		.07	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb.		.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.		.07¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd..lb.		.07½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd..lb.		.07¾-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.		.09	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.		.09¼-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.09¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.		.09½-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.		.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.		.08¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.		.09	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.		.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.		.09¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.09¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.		.10	- —
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse..lb.		No prices	
green seal, bbls., ex whse. lb.		No prices	
white seal, cks., ex whse..lb.		No prices	
USP, c.l., 50-lb., bgs.....lb.		.10½-	—
Zinc oxide prices in l.c.l. are ¼c. higher.			
Lead-free and 5% and 35% leaded zinc oxide in car lots are ½c. per lb. higher delivered Pac. Cst., and in less car lots are ½c. per lb higher ex whse. Pac Cst.; 50% leaded is 5.6c per lb. higher for car lots delivered Pac. Cst			
Palmitate, bbls.....lb.		.32	- .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls..lb.		**.10**	**- —**
precip., dms.. dlvd.....lb.		.15	- —
Stearate, tech., precip., ctns.lb.		**.30**	**- .31**
USP, bbls.....lb.		**.30**	**- .31**
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		3.40	- —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.		4.15	- —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs.		3.65	- —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.		4.40	- —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs.		3.80	- —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.		4.55	- —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs.		4.05	- —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.		4.80	- —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs.		4.25	- —
100 lbs.		5.25	- —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.		6.10	- —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs.		5.60	- —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.		6.35	- —
Sulphide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd..lb.		.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.		.08½-	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd..lb.		.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.		.08¾-	—
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.		.0585-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.		.0585-	—
Zinc, magniseum pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.		.06	- —

Car lot prices are ½c. higher delivered Pac. Cst. and less car lot prices are ½c. higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.

Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms..lb.		**.24**	**- .29**
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.		**5.65**	**- —**
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.		6.70	- —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.		.06	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies..lb.		.06¼-	—
dlvd. Pac. cst..lb.		.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb.		.07	- —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.lb.		**3.00**	**- 4.00**
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works..ton.		**75.00**	**-100.00**
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works, lb.		**1.80**	**- 2.00**

Synthetic Resins

and other

Branded Paint Materials

(Manufacturers' List Prices)

Note:—The list of prices previously printed weekly under the above heading is now printed once a month. The latest printing was in the January 5 issue; the next printing will be in the February 2 issue. Changes in prices—if any—made during the past week are noted in the report on the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials Market which begins on page 35.

Spencer Kellogg Names Knittel New England Sales Manager

Edward J. Knittel has been named New England district sales manager for Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo. He fills a vacancy caused by the death of Joseph L. Hall. Mr. Knittel has been affiliated with Spencer, Kellogg & Sons since 1923, having served in various branches of the sales department in main office of the company, and prior to his appointment as assistant New England district sales manager in 1936, Mr. Knittel served in the technical service department.

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Continental Carbon Produces Carbon Black by New Method

The Continental Carbon Company last week announced an improvement in carbon black production that compensates for variations of temperature in burner houses so as to maintain greater uniformity of carbon black, and, hence, make possible a rubber of higher quality. Known as Isothermal Control, the new method compensates for any temperature change by automatically increasing or decreasing the amount of gas flow to burners. In tests at Continental's plant the new method was found to be much more effective than the old.

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Eagle-Picher Settles Okla. Indians Mining Land Suit

Cincinnati, Jan. 12, 1942

A $15,000,000 suit involving a tribe of Oklahoma Indians and the Eagle-Picher Lead Company, this city, has been dismissed in United States District Court here upon stipulation of the parties affected, who had settled out of court. The suit, brought by the Indians, charged the company with various breaches of obligations following leasing of lead and zinc lands from the Indians.

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Phila. Paint Club to Hear Sen. Davis and E. T. Trigg

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1942

Senator James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania, and Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, will be guest speakers at the next meeting of the Philadelphia Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, to be held January 21 at the Hotel Warwick.

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Nitroparaffins Data Made Available

Commercial Solvents has issued a 40-page book describing nitroparaffins and a number of useful derivations. An important part of the book is devoted to the applications of the twenty-two compounds now available.

A copy of the book 'The Nitroparaffins—New Worlds for Chemical Exploration' may be obtained by writing Commercial Solvents Corporation, 17 East Forty-Second Street, New York, mentioning the REPORTER.

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Vol. 141 January 19, 1942 Number 3

The Production Problems

President Roosevelt finally has put war production in the hands of a single directing head. The fact that he selected for this necessary and important job a merchandiser rather than a manufacturer reflects on one of the reasons why defense production was so much delayed. It also emphasizes the fact that, while a manufacturer can do things, a merchandiser gets things done. This has been significant in that national progress for several decades was hampered by the failure to develop distribution to the degree that production had progressed.

Whether the office house-cleaning that the new production program necessitates will result more in oustings or in shiftings will await analysis of the shortcomings; although the latter appears to be more indicated. The new head can be expected to order either or both as he finds necessary. He can also be expected to have little patience with those who still persist in the fallacy that maintenance of their status quo ante is of prime national importance. National welfare probably will demand that, at least, 60 percent of those who are not engaged in producing munitions or using them be set to the task of producing and delivering food—and few will be left to their present jobs in other lines.

The necessity that certain lines of business be curtailed, perhaps suspended, has been referred to in Congress as "really a strike at our American way of life." Certainly the peacetime American way of life has been struck at—struck out in fact. It is everybody's job to strike back. It is difficult to see why a distinction should be made between putting a car dealer to raising potatoes and ordering his "selected" neighbor to charge a machine-gun nest.

The new production head can be expected to deal well with the war production problem. The equally important but quite different problem of civilian production must be handled by business. War production will draw largely on the materials, the men, and the machines of normal enterprise. How to get along without these is what business must find out and apply.

Making Waste Work

The OPM Bureau of Industrial Conservation (that was its name last week) is endeavoring to organize the country for salvage for victory. It reports extensive results—in organization; what it has accomplished or can accomplish in the way of getting waste materials to where good use can be made of them remains to be seen. Reports have it that piles of discarded aluminum pots, pans, and cocktail shakers still await transportation from the communities which contributed them, and waste paper is piled in a thousand garages and cellars in weeks of accumulation.

The public press is telling again of the perfection of a process for the practicable and profitable recovery of tin from discarded cans. The items do not make it clear whether there would be any commercial difference in the aspects of this process if the price of tin were again close to 20 cents per pound and not above 50 cents as now. Detinning has long been practiced profitably—but not on all the tin cans from the kitchens of the nation—the way from garbage can to detinning plant is long and costly.

Small, local detinning enterprises were in existence decades ago, and made a living for the man and boy who usually operated them—it cost far less than it does now to collect waste material and to get it to the neighborhood's consuming plants. Mass production and other aspects of industrial centralization have changed all that.

There is waste of all kinds everywhere available with substantial commercial promise. But very little of it is within practicable distance of a point of utilization. That's why weeds don't become cellulose derivatives, and a million tons of nitrogen is leached by rain and ends up in the ocean.

Householders, storekeepers, farmers, operators of small and large industrial plants—all contribute heavily to the everyday accumulation of waste materials. To make even a part of the potential use of these materials would require a system of collection and transportation which does not fit into the characteristically wasteful, American way of living. At present it is impossible in the majority of small communities to get a junkman to take away what he can get for nothing and sell at a goodly price. It is too much to expect that those who have the waste will transport it to the junkman and get nothing for it; but that is the situation, and the wastepiles are weathered to nothingness.

Some of the talk of making use of boy, girl, and youth organizations—and unemployed adults too—in the defense program will have to be turned into organized, coordinated action if the wealth of the nation's wastes is to be made available to its works.

BUY BONDS FOR VICTORY

The Farmer in the Swill

The Secretary of Agriculture, according to latest reports, has crawled down off his tall tractor and eased up on his demand that he be the final and supreme arbiter of ceiling prices for farm products and their derivatives two or three times removed. It may be that his constitutionally superior officer had a hand in the descending, he having some ideas on who should control prices and how. It is also to be noted that the farmers' cabinet officer was shown by the Price Administrator to be uninformed or disregardful of the facts of the consulting of his department in connection with ceilings which have been put on prices related to farm products.

The Secretary of Agriculture is reported to have decided to leave the determination of price-control methods to Congress. His subjects will lose little by that step; they have in Congress, as the price-control bill proves, a strong force of storm troopers whose policies and performances continuously disprove the claims of the Federal lawmaking body to be a democratic institution.

The Secretary of Agriculture still contends that the control of agricultural prices should be in the hands—that's his—which hold control of agricultural production. As control of agricultural production is designed and practiced for the purpose of keeping prices up, his contention "smells funny." But, it is no "funnier" in any respect than are the demands of farm politicians and farmers that no restraint be laid on their greed for wartime profits. They want no ceiling, and they know that, as the Department of Agriculture, even more than the Department of Labor, typifies all three Lincolnian prepositions, that is, is not only of agriculture but also for and by it, putting control of farm price ceilings in the department would be exactly the same in results as their desire.

In certain corners where trebled prices have made it quite desirable to put ceilings in the markets for farm derivatives, the hoggish-handed toilers for the till fight against these to the last ditch. Then they demand that the same ceiling be applied to all sellers, which is all right as far as it goes—but the farmers want to charge distributors the same price at which the latters' sales are ceiled.

There is only one answer to this sort of selfishness: distributors should desert and let the farmer do his own selling. The response of consumers to what would result might give farmers and their political lackeys the lesson they need. There is reason to suspect that the result might, however, be another subsidy for the farm column.

BUY BONDS FOR VICTORY

Glad You Like It

The 1941 review section of last week's OPD was a revival of a practice which had been discontinued ten years ago. The reception of the review section by OPD readers has been so gratifyingly and generously appreciative that it is now contemplated to make the review an annual feature, and it is purposed continuously to endeavor to increase its value—that being an OPD habit.

To err is human—so are editors and printers—therefore it behooves to polish off some rough spots in the annual review section:—The "M" order number for tung oil, on page 36, should be M-57, as it is on page 5. On page 38, with reference to the price ceiling on steel barrels and drums, the fifth word is "used," not "void." Excuse it, please!

The sixty-four pages which compose the 1941 review section of last week's OPD have been bound separately. This provides a useful set of reference data in a convenient form. Copies of the separated section may be procured, while the supply holds out, at 25 cents each postpaid.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE

CALCIUM salts have been administered, both orally and parenterally, for a number of years in the treatment of various disorders. Originally several salts with inorganic acids were used but it was found that the inorganic radicles caused certain untoward effects and a search was begun for a salt which would not give rise to these difficulties.

As a result of this search the use of Calcium Gluconate in calcium therapy was developed. As Gluconic Acid is the first oxidation product of glucose (dextrose) and is readily assimilated in the body, the use of its calcium salt was found to obviate most of the ill effects caused by the inorganic salts previously used.

Several years prior to 1930 the production of Gluconic Acid and Calcium Gluconate was begun in Europe, glucose being subjected to a chemical oxidation to produce the acid. The process was quite expensive and resulted in rather high prices for Calcium Gluconate.

In 1930, after several years of intensive research, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. first began the limited production of Gluconic Acid by a fermentative process, using glucose (dextrose) as the raw material. At the same time, Calcium Gluconate was also made available. The Pfizer product met with ready acceptance and because of the economy of the fermentative method of production and since the raw material was a product of American agriculture, considerable reductions in price have been possible. This lower cost has also permitted the wider use of this salt in the field of veterinary medicine.

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Heavy Chemicals

Shipments Continued Heavy Under Stimulus of Defense Orders —Plans About Completed for Allocation of Chlorine Output —Provisions Made for Increasing Production of Metals

Shipments continued heavy under the stimulus of defense orders in the market for heavy chemicals last week. In essential war materials a portion of the supplies were allocated for defense work and the remainder prorated among regular contract consumers. Efforts to speed the total war program were in progress; the President named one man to head the entire armaments production program, with power to make final decisions on procurement and production. The President by executive order created a national war labor board to adjust all labor disputes so that there will be no interruption of any work which contributes to the effective prosecution of the war.

Plans were nearly completed for the allocation of chlorine. Some difficulty was encountered in filing PD forms by consumers. These applications were forwarded to the OPM on January 15. Defense needs for chlorine will be increased by several thousand tons by the greatly expanded defense program.

The OPA announced plans for increasing the output of such metals as copper, lead and zinc. Provisions were made for the payment of premium prices, much higher than the ceilings for any production in excess of quotas. The quotas for production are generally set at the 1941 production levels. Restrictions on deliveries of tin to small consumers was tightened by order from the director of priorities.

Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity, was 103.2 percent in week ended January 10, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 102.8 percent in the previous week and 87.1 percent a year ago.

Alums.—Business limited to regular channels for normal needs. Prices were firm.

Alumina Sulphate. — Prices well maintained, and business continued steady.

Ammonia, Anhydrous. — Civilian business allocated among regular consumers; defense needs broad. Prices rule firm.

Ammonia, Aqua.—Market position tight, and buying steady. Prices lacked change.

Ammonia Bicarbonate. — Transactions routine, while prices held firm.

Ammonia Nitrate. — Defense requirements continued heavy, and market was in strong position.

Ammonia Phosphate. — Offerings limited, and prices underwent no change.

Ammonia Silicofluoride. — Supplies short, spot offerings small. Prices nominal.

Ammoniac, Sal.—A good buying interest prevailed to keep market in firm position.

Antimony, Needle. — Chinese 1c. higher, ranging from 20c. to 22c. per pound. Spot stocks limited, and replacements uncertain. Bolivian ranged from 18c. to 19c. per pound for barrel lots.

Antimony Oxide.—Sellers usually limited shipments to regular channels. Prices rule firm.

Arsenic. — Good movement of white material, and supplies were tight. Prices held firm.

Barium Salts.—Offerings of most barium derivatives such as carbonate, chloride, dioxide and nitrate were limited. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Bleaching Powder. — Sellers unable to book any new business, and pressed to make all deliveries. Prices firm.

Calcium Carbide.—Market position firm, and business active.

Calcium Chloride. — A good seasonal movement remained in evidence. Prices unchanged and firm.

Carbon Bisulphide. — Brisk inquiry. Prices were maintained at firm levels.

Carbon Tetrachloride. — Shipments on full priority control basis. Prices lacked change.

Cobalt Oxide.—Business allocated. No change disclosed in the prices.

Copper.—OPA announced plans for increasing output of copper. Provision is made for the payment of premium prices much higher than the ceilings for production in excess of 1941 output.

Copper Sulphate. — Bookings remained heavy, reflecting increased defense and civilian needs. Prices were firm.

Fluorspar. — Market position tight, and prices maintained at higher levels established recently.

Glauber's Salt.—Shipments steady, while prices underwent no change.

Magnesite.—Carlot price for powdered bags placed on works basis at

Price Changes

Advanced

Antimony, needle, Chinese, 1c. per lb.
Zinc acetate, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
168.9	168.9	168.8	158.2

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	115.4	101.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Soda Chloride

Soda chloride, or salt, of which there are plentiful deposits in this country, is an important raw material for many industries. The largest part of all salt produced is consumed by the chemical industries, principally for making soda ash, bicarbonate of soda, caustic soda, hydrochloric acid and other products. It is used in many food industries and for the manufacture of soap, glass, ceramics, paper and pulp, dyes, steel, rayon, textiles and for agricultural purposes.

Salt production in 1940 in the United States and Puerto Rico reached a high level of 10,003,448 short tons, valued at $26,118,107, compared with 9,277,911 tons, valued at $24,509,680, in 1939. Increases were distributed among the three classes of salt—manufactured, rock salt, and also salt in brine, which accounts for roughly half of the tonnage.

Imports in 1940 totaled only 30,402 tons, against 46,033 tons in the preceding year. Exports for 1940 amounted to 147,044 tons, compared with 124,278 tons in the 1939 year.

Since the start of the war in 1939, price for rock salt delivered in car lots increased $1 per ton to the basis of $14.20 per ton. Part of the increase was attributed to higher production costs and freight rates.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

$58.75, per ton f.o.b. mines, California; less carlots, $80 per ton, delivered New York. Demand steady.

Manganese Dioxide. — Shipments confined to regular contracts for normal needs as a rule. Prices unchanged.

Nickel Salts. — Domestic requirements usually taken care of from regular sources of supply. Prices firm.

Phosphorus.—Supplies remain limited. Prices failed to change.

Potash Carbonate.—As steady interest characterized the market. Prices display firmness.

Potash, Caustic.—Market position firm, and supplies well absorbed.

Potash Chloriate. — Domestic production taken up by defense and regular civilian needs. Prices remain the same.

Potash Permanganate.—Defense and civilian needs taken care of. Prices unchanged and firm.

Saltpeter.—A steady buying movement kept the market in a very firm position.

Soda Acetate.—Supplies tight and prices held at previous levels.

Soda Ash.—Demand heavy, and sellers restrict business to regular contract allotments. Prices were firm.

Soda Bicarbonate. — Shipments steady against contracts. Prices firm.

Soda Bifluoride. — Spot offerings limited. Prices held the same.

Soda, Caustic. — Buying continued broad, and business was restricted to regular consumers for normal needs. Prices rule firm.

Soda Chlorate.—Defense and civilian needs take available output.

Soda Cyanide.—Active inquiry and market position firm.

Soda Fluoride.—Supplies tight. No change disclosed in the prices.

Soda Hydrosulphite.—Sellers pressed to take care of all inquiries Prices were firm.

Soda Phosphate.—Sellers limit business to regular channels for normal requirements.

Soda Silicate. — Buying remained broad, and market was in satisfactory position.

Soda Sulphide.—Demand brisk and market retained its firmness.

Tin Salts.—Restrictions placed on Straits metal, limits deliveries of various tin derivatives. Prices firm at previously established levels.

Zinc Acetate.—One seller advanced prices 1c. to the basis of 16c. to 17c. per pound.

Zinc Chloride. — Market position firm, and shipments confined to contracts as a rule.

Acids

An active demand prevailed in the market for acids last week. Direct and indirect defense buying, combined with heavy civilian inquiries absorbed available offerings, and many materials were in a tight position. Acetic, chromic, formic, oxalic and phosphoric were in short supply. Shipments of sulphuric were limited to regular channels for normal needs, while withdrawals of nitric acid for defense purposes continued heavy. Prices underwent no revisions, but the tone was firm.

Acetic.—Supplies continued tight and prices firm at new ceiling levels.

Chlorosulphonic.—Movement steady to defense and civilian channels.

Chromic.—Restrictions on chrome limit shipments to regular allotments. Prices firm.

Formic.—Market position tight and prices were firm.

Gallic.—Offerings limited. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Hydrofluoric.—Active interest. No change disclosed in the prices.

—Continued on page 30

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Dr. Willard H. Dow

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— • • • — V — • • • —

F.T.C. Hits Unfair Disparaging of Product

—Continued from page 5

synthetic solvent dry-cleaning machines, and that, in fact, trichlorethylene, when used for dry cleaning, in contact with some fabrics and dyes, has had damaging effects; that any inference that 'Kolene C' is more dangerous to life and health than trichlorethylene is deceptive, the truth being that both are dangerous and, if not properly handled in synthetic solvent dry-cleaning machines, will cause illness to operators. The use of 'Kolene C' in such dry-cleaning machines does not constitute a fire hazard, and the respondent's representation that laboratory tests would prove its assertions is deceptive, according to the complaint.

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Insecticide Makers P-87 Order Clarified

—Continued from page 5

(2) Primary producers of agricultural fungicides, insecticides and germicides used in connection with the production of food.

Type (1) producer, in order to qualify under this order, must meet the following requirements:

(a) Be engaged in the production of chemicals for use as an agricultural fungicide, insecticide, and germicide.

(b) Distribute the processed chemicals directly to the consumer.

Type (2) producer, in order to qualify under this order, must meet the following requirements:

(a) Be engaged to a substantial percent in the production of agricultural fungicides, insecticides, and germicides either from raw materials or from his supplier;

(b) A substantial portion of the fungicides, insecticides, and germicides which he produces must be used in connection with the production of food; and

(c) He must chemically process (as distinguished from mixing, blending or physical processing), package and sell the finished products.

For this office to determine, eligibility to apply for this rating, you should submit a statement, giving the list of agricultural fungicides, insecticides and germicides which you produce, what portion of your total business they represent and the portion of these products that are used in connection with the production of food. Furthermore, please furnish a list of your customers who act as your secondary distributors, or who consume these products, and the amount purchased by them during 1940 and 1941. This statement should be submitted in triplicate to the Chemicals Branch, Re:P-87, Office of Production Management, Washington.

You will be notified of your status and more detailed instructions will follow in the event that you qualify under Order P-87.

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BARIUM AND CHEMICALS, Inc., Willoughby, Ohio
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Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1880

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 420 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK CHICAGO, ILL.

Heavy Chemicals

Acids

—*Continued from page 29*

Lactic.—Prices firm at levels established recently. Buying broad.

Muriatic.—Brisk inquiry and market position remained satisfactory.

Nitric.—Defense needs heavy and prices were firm.

Oxalic.—Material in short supply, while prices underwent no change.

Phosphoric.—All grades continued tight and prices well sustained.

Sulphuric.—Shipments moved at an active pace; sellers limited new business. Prices unchanged and tone firm.

Baltimore, Jan. 14.—The demand for sulphuric acid has for some reason lost its urgency. It had been supposed that as activities connected with defense work goes on, buyers would be more and more insistent that supplies should go forward, but instead a positive easing in the market has developed. This is not taken to mean that acid has become more plentiful or that less is being used or that prices have sagged, but that a better adjustment between supply and demand has been effected, and that consumers have found they are able to proceed with less of a feeling that acid might not be on hand in time. The market is steady at the figures quoted, which one producer at $16 per ton for 60 degree and at $17.83 per ton for 98 degree acid.

Insecticides

Preparations were going forward by producers for the coming consuming period in the market for agricultural insecticides and fungicides last week. Shipments were not very broad, and were not expected to gain momentum until sometime in February, when dealers and distributors would begin stocking up for the season. Price developments were lacking in the market, and the tone held firm.

The United States and Mexico are cooperating in an effort to stop the progress of the pink bollworm in the cotton belt, especially in Southern Texas. Mexico acquired the pink bollworm from Egypt in cottonseed imported. From Mexico it crossed into the States. These worms feed on the cotton boll, destroying most of the cotton fiber, along with the seed. The Department of Agriculture is encouraging a uniform time of planting cotton and a prompt post-harvest cleanup to combat the pest.

Calcium Arsenate. — Preparations well underway for coming season. Prices lacked change.

Lead Arsenate. — Market remained firm and prices unchanged. Normal seasonal inquiry.

Resale Market

Business was only moderate in the resale market for heavy chemicals last week. It was difficult to obtain shipping accommodations for export and issuance of license in many products was more stringent. Some prices were easier, while others were slightly higher.

Copper sulphate ranged from 5½c. to 6½c. per pound; phosphorous red, 95c. per pound; potash carbonate, 9c. to 12c. per pound; potash, caustic, 8c. to 10c. per pound; potash chlorate, 45c. to 60c. per pound and carbon tetrachloride 12c. to 18c. per pound.

Soda ash was from $2.80 to $3.50 per 100 pounds; soda bisulphite, 8c. to 10c. per pound; caustic soda, 5c. to 5¾c. per pound; soda cyanide, 21c. to 27c. per pound; soda hydrosulphite, 28c. to 35c. per pound and soda-sulphide, 7c. to 9c. per pound.

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Sales in October

—*Continued from page 4*

Comparisons with 1940 of interest in the chemical and related industries follow:—

Manufacturers' Shipments

	October
Chemicals and allied products	+ 44.2
Paper and allied products	+ 46.6
Petroleum refining	+ 29.0
Rubber products	+ 31.3
Textile mill products	+ 39.4

Manufacturers' Inventories

	Oct. 31
Chemicals and allied products	+ 13.2
Paper and allied products	+ 7.9
Petroleum refining	+ 7.7
Rubber products	+ 12.1
Textile and mill products	+ 23.0

Wholesalers' Sales

	October
Drugs and druggists' sundries	+ 27.0
Industrial chemicals	+ 34.0
Paints and varnishes	+ 37.0
Petroleum	+ 41.0

Wholesalers' Inventories

	Oct. 31
Drugs and druggists sundries	+ 12.0
Industrial chemicals	+ 37.0
Paints and varnishes	+ 18.0
Petroleum	+ 78.0

Retail Sales

	October
Drug stores, independents	+ 13.0
Chains	+ 12.1
Inventories (October 31)	+ 16.7
Filling stations, independent	+ 18.0

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C.S.A. to Install Officers January 27

—*Continued from page 3*

Company; vice-president, Gerald Furman, of Merck & Co.; treasurer, Phil LoBue, of the Michigan Chemical Corporation; secretary, Frank Fanning, of Malmstrom & Co. Elected to the executive committee are:—Jack Butler, of the Industrial Chemical Sales Division of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, and Jack Reminsnyder, of the Heyden Chemical Corporation.

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C.S.A. Votes Free Dues For Member in Armed Forces

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry has passed a resolution that any member who enters the regular armed forces of the United States will be continued as a member in the association without payment of dues, or voting power for the duration, or until honorably discharged.

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Crucible Chemical Works has located their plant for the manufacture of anhydrous chemicals at 230 Prospect street, Brooklyn. Production started January 1.

MARX, SEGRE CO., INC.

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE CIRCLE 7-5895

Buyers of Industrial Chemicals for Export

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How company heads can help their country, their employees, and themselves

voluntary pay-roll allotment plan { **helps** workers provide for the future; **helps** build future buying power; **helps** defend America today

This is no charity plea. It is a sound business proposition that vitally concerns the present and future welfare of your company, your employees, and yourself.

During the post-war period of readjustment, you may be faced with the unpleasant necessity of turning employees out into a confused and cheerless world. But you, as an employer, can do something *now* to help shape the destinies of your people. Scores of business heads have adopted the Voluntary Pay-roll Allotment Plan as a simple and easy way for every worker in the land to start a *systematic* and *continuous* Defense Bond savings program.

Many benefits . . . present and future. **It is more than a sensible step toward reducing the ranks of the post-war needy. It will help spread financial participation in National Defense among all of America's wage earners.**

The widespread use of this plan will materially retard inflation. It will "store" part of our pyramiding national income that would otherwise be spent as fast as it's earned, increasing the demand for our diminishing supply of consumer goods.

And don't overlook the immediate benefit . . . money for defense materials, quickly, continuously, *willingly*.

Let's do it the American way! **America's talent for working out emergency problems, democratically, is being tested today. As always, we will work it out, without pressure or coercion . . . in that old American way; each businessman strengthening his *own* house; not waiting for his neighbor to do it. That custom has, throughout history, enabled America to get things done *of its own free will*.**

In emergencies, America doesn't do things "hit-or-miss." **We would get there *eventually* if we just left it to everybody's whim to buy Defense Bonds when they thought of it. But we're a nation of businessmen who understand that the way to get a thing done is to *systematize* the operation. That is why so many employers are getting back of this Voluntary Savings Plan.**

Like most efficient systems, it is amazingly simple. All you have to do is offer your employees the convenience of having a fixed sum allotted, from each pay envelope, to the purchase of Defense Bonds. The employer holds these funds in a separate bank account, and delivers a Bond to the employee each time his allotments accumulate to a sufficient amount.

Each employee who chooses to start this savings plan decides for himself the denomination of the Bonds to be purchased and the amount to be allotted from his wages each pay day.

How big does a company have to be? **From three employees on up. Size has nothing to do with it. It works equally well in stores, schools, publishing houses, factories, or banks. This whole idea of pay-roll allotment has been evolved by businessmen in cooperation with the Treasury Department. Each organization adopts its own simple, efficient application of the idea in accordance with the needs of its own set-up**

No chore at all. **The system is so simple that A. T. & T. uses exactly the same easy card system that is being used by hundreds of companies having fewer than 25 employees! It is simple enough to be handled by a check-mark on a card each pay day.**

Plenty of help available. **Although this is *your* plan when you put it into effect, the Treasury Department is ready and willing to give you all kinds of help. Local civilian committees in 48 States are set up to have experienced men work with you just as much as you want them to, and no more.**

Truly, about all *you* have to do is to indicate your willingness to get your organization started. We will supply most of the necessary material, and no end of help.

The first step is to take a closer look. **Sending in the coupon in no way obligates you to install the Plan. It will simply give you a chance to scrutinize the available material and see what other companies are already doing. It will bring you samples of literature explaining the benefits to employees and describing the various denominations of Defense Savings Bonds that can be purchased through the Plan.**

Sending the coupon does nothing more than signify that you are anxious to do *something* to help keep your people off relief when defense production sloughs off; *something* to enable *all* wage earners to participate in financing Defense; *something* to provide tomorrow's buying power for your products; *something* to get money *right now* for guns and tanks and planes and ships.

France left it to "hit-or-miss" . . . and *missed*. *Now* is the time for *you* to act! Mail the coupon or write Treasury Department, Section A, 709 Twelfth St. NW., Washington, D. C.

FREE - NO OBLIGATION

Treasury Department, Section A,
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Please send me the free kit of material being used by companies that have installed the Voluntary Defense Savings Pay-Roll Allotment Plan.

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Company _____

Address _____

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Seven-hundred-eighty-first Recapitulative Instalment — Fully Protected by Copyright

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1-Acetoacetamido-2-methyl-dihydrobenzothiazole

Photographic

Color-former (Brit. 517197) in—
Developing processes for producing—
Yellow images from silver salts
Film emulsions

Acetoacet-2:5-dichloroanilide

Dye

New intermediate for making—
Yellow dyestuffs of the Hansa yellow type, also variations of yellow shades

Anise Oil

(Anethol, Anisol, Esencia de Anis, Essence d'Anis, Essenza di Anice, Huile de Graines d'Anis, Huile Volatile d'Anis Vert, Oil of Anise, Oleum Anisi)

(A volatile oil distilled from the ripe fruit of Pimpinella Anisum, Linne (Fam. Umbelliferae)—because of its high price, it is said to be often adulterated with camphor or waxes —much of the oil available commercially is said to be oil of star anise—the sweet cicely (Osmorrhiza longistylis) of Canada and the United States is also reported to yield an "oil of anise")

Cellulose Products

Ingredient (U.S. 1199800 and 1388472) of—
Cellulose acetate solvent
Plasticizer (U.S. 1388472) for—
Cellulose acetate

Cosmetic

Flavoring agent (U.S. 1488097) for—
Dentifrice

Distilled Beverage

Flavoring agent for—
Cordials and liqueurs
Ingredient of—
Flavoring agents

Exterminant

Flavoring agent (U.S. 1507029) in—
Rat poison

Firefighting

Ingredient (U.S. 1270395) of—
Carbon tetrachloride fire-extinguisher

Food

Flavoring agent for—
Candy, condiments, and the like
Coffee substitute (U.S. 1519769)
Licorice substitute (U.S. 1519789)

Insecticide

Vermicide for—
Body vermin

Miscellaneous

Flavoring agent for various products

Pharmaceutical

Flavoring agent (U.S. 1375154) in—
Epsom salt preparation
Reputed useful as—
Flavoring agent in compounding and dispensing practice
Reputed useful in—
Colic Coughs

Photographic

Ingredient (U.S. 1199800 and 1388472) of—
Solvent for photographic film

Textile

Ingredient (U.S. 1164037) of—
Printing composition for fabrics

Veterinary Medicine

Ingredient (U.S. 1470795) of—
Compound for treating contagious abortion in cows

4:4'-Bis-Acetoacetamido-1-phenylbenzoxazole

Dye

Claimed (Brit. 516851) as—
Dye group member giving shades ranging from greenish-yellow to orange and having great affinity for cotton

Cetylpyridinium Thiophosphite

Lubricant

Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, and boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils, by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal

2-Chlor-4-tertiary-butylphenol Betathiocyanoethylether

Insecticide

Claimed (U.S. 2185184) as—
Insecticidal toxicant soluble in petroleum distillates

10-Deltadiethylaminoalpha-methylbutylamino-7-methoxy-3-butoxyacridin Citrate

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—
New pharmaceutical

Di-isopropyl Sulphide

Rubber

Stabilizer (Brit. 488866) for—
Synthetic rubberlike materials, such as—
Polymers of butadiene, 2-chlor-butadiens, dimethyl butadiene, isoprene
Joint polymers of the foregoing substances with acrylic nitrile, styrene, other polymerizable substances

2-Hydroxy-2'-phenyl-5:6-psi-naphthazimide

Dye

Claimed (Brit. 516585) as—
Dyestuff having a high affinity for cellulosic fibers.

1-Imino-2-ethylbenzothiazole

Chemical

Reactant in—
Organic syntheses

Photographic

Starting point (Brit. 517197) in making—
Color-forming agents for photographic emulsions or for photographic developing processes

Isobutyl-Mercury Phosphate

Rubber

Preservative (Brit. 499578) for—
Latex

Palladium-Sodium Chloride

(Palladous Sodium Chloride, Sodium-Palladium Chloride)

Analysis

Reagent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry
Reagent in testing for—
Carbon monoxide Ethylene
Illuminating gas Iodine

2-Para-aminobenzene-sulphonamidothiazole

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 517272) to be—
Therapeutically useful

Parabenzylideneaminophenol

Petroleum

Gum inhibitor (U.S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—
Motor fuels

Phenylnitroethylene Chloride

(Chlorure de Phenylenitroethylene, Chlorure, Phenylentroethylenique Cloruro de Fenilnitroetilena, Cloruro di Fenilnitroetilene, Phenylnitroaetylen-chlorid

Beverage

Imparter of—
Rennet apple odor

Food

Imparter of—
Rennet apple odor
Ingredient of—
Jams, jellies, and the like

Perfume

Ingredient of—
Perfume compositions
Odorant (employed in dilute alcoholic solution) giving—
Red rose note
Rennet apple note

Sucrose Octa-acetate

(SOA)

Adhesives

Ingredient of—
Anhydrous adhesive compositions
Modifying agent for—
Adhesive preparations
Plasticizer in—
Adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose

Cellulose Products

Plasticizer for—
Cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, and other esters or ethers of cellulose

Ceramic

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocelluose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical

Denaturant authorized for—
Industrial alcohol
White, crystalline product offering following characteristics—
Boiling point of 260° C. (0.1 mm Hg)
Intensely bitter taste (one part in 100,000 parts of water is easily detected by most persons)
Its film when molten is very tacky and adhesive, but loses this property when cooled below its melting point
Rate of hydrolysis is almost nil
Soluble in acetic acid, acetone, benzene, ethylene dichloride, methyl acetate, toluene, and other solvents
White crystalline product offering following characteristics—
When once melted does not recrystallize on cooling, but remains as a transparent film

Cosmetic

Denaturant in—
Alcohol formulas authorized as solvents in making—
Body deodorants
Deodorant creams
Face and hand lotions
Hair and scalp preparations

Disinfectant

Denaturant in—
Alcohol formulas authorized as solvents in making—
Disinfectants

Dry Cleaning

Denaturant in—
Alcohol formulas authorized as solvents in making—
Cleaning solutions

Electrical

Plasticizer in—
Insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and for coating and decorating glassware

Insecticide

Denaturant in—
Alcohol formulas authorized as solvents in making—
Insecticides
Impregnating agent for—
Book papers used in tropical countries (to prevent insect attack)
Repellent for—
Termites

Leather

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and for coating and decorating leathers and leather goods

Metal Fabricating

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous

Denaturant in—
Alcohol formulas authorized as solvents in making—
Incense
Theater sprays
Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for protecting and decorating products of various sorts

(To be continued)

Triethylphenyl Phosphate

Miscellaneous

Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
Coating compositions containing rubber or natural gums and resins
Polishing compositions containing rubber or natural gums and resins

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer

Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
Coating compositions, containing rubber or natural gums and resins, such as dammar, kauri, pontianak, and copal

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Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials

A cloth-bound book of 665 pages (6 x 9) containing information similar to that above on 5,167 materials.

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An invaluable reference guide for Production Men and Purchasing Agents faced with materials problems, and for Sales Executives and Salesmen seeking new fields.

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—A book you will constantly use—

Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

Alumina Acetate Higher — Sago and Tapioca Flour Firmer —Sulphonated Castor and Tallow Oil Prices Advanced —Colombian and Venezuelan Divi-Divi Raised

Price trend for dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals was upward last week. Changes were distributed to all divisions of the market. Quotations for various grades of alumina acetate advanced; sulphonated castor and tallow oils were firmer; sago and tapioca flour continued to rise moderately and Colombian and Venezuelan divi-divi prices were higher.

A good inquiry prevailed for practically all materials, however, with supplies limited, sellers restricted offerings. Practically all chemicals were in a tight position or a scarcity existed. Government buying limited supplies of egg products; corn derivatives were in steady demand. The uncertainty of future replacements made sellers of tapioca and sago flour cautious in booking forward business. A tighter situation prevailed for most tanning materials.

Logwood imports into the United States amounted to 9,360 tons during the first eight months of 1941, almost as large as the entire imports of 9,645 tons during the twelve months of 1940. The imports came chiefly from Jamaica, Haiti and other islands in the Caribbean area.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—Prices up 1c.; basic s olution, 24 percent, delivered barrels, 10½c. to 11c. per pound; normal solution, 20 percent, same basis, 9½c. to 10c. per pound.

Alumina Chloride.—Supplies tight, and offers limited. Prices firm.

Antimony Salts.—Prices firm, with supplies light.

Potash Bichromate.—Selling limited to monthly allotments against contracts. Prices display firmness.

Potash Prussiate.—Domestic supplies confined to regular consumers. Prices lacked change.

Soda Bichromate.—Business allocated against contracts. Prices unchanged and firm.

Soda Prussiate. — Market position firm. Inquiries and shipments steady.

Sulphonated Oils.—Prices for various grades of castor oil raised ½c., while tallow advanced ⅜c. per pound, reflecting higher commodity costs. Demand steady.

Zinc Dust.—Prices firm at ceiling levels. Business on restricted basis.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Purchases moderate, and prices underwent no change.

Cochineal.—Dealings routine. No change occurred in the prices.

Fustic. — Withdrawals moderately active. Prices failed to change.

Tallow Oil

An upward price trend occurred in sulphonated tallow oil during the past several months. Quotations for the 35 percent material (24 percent fat) in car lots advanced from 3¾c. in August, 1939, to 5¾c. per pound. On the other hand, price for tallow reached 9½c. as compared with 4¾c. per pound before the war.

Demand has been heavy from all major consuming channels. Sellers were usually able to take care of normal requirements, but were not booking any orders too far in advance, usually limiting transactions to a forty-five day period.

The 1939 Census figures placed output of various grades of tallow sulphonated oil at 13,676,315 pounds, against 16,560,012 pounds in the 1937 comparative period. Imports of tallow from Argentina and New Zealand were maintained at good levels during 1941 and shipments totaled 12,548,679 pounds in the third quarter of the year.

Price Changes

Advanced

Alumina acetate, 1c. per lb.
Divi-divi, Colombia, $3 per ton.
Venezuelan, $5 per ton.
Oil, castor, sulphonated, ½c. per lb.
tallow, sulphonated, ⅜c. per lb.
Sago flour, ¼c. per lb.
Tapioca flour, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
264.2	263.8	253.3	154.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Hypernic.—Usual consumers made replacements fairly steady.

Indigo.—Spot stocks sufficient to take care of limited demand.

Logwood.—Shipments moved steadily and prices were firm.

Turmeric. — Supplies sufficient to take care of regular consumers needs. Prices rule firm.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Market position tight, and demand active. Prices firm.

Albumen, Egg.—Government buying heavy amounting to 1,324,240 pounds in week ended January 10. Prices held at levels established previously.

Corn, Sugar.—Buying steady. No change developed in the prices.

Dextrin, Corn.—Prices unchanged and firm, while bookings were well maintained.

Egg Yolk.—Supplies limited. Prices lacked any change and tone was firm.

Sago Flour.—Prices firmer, ranging from 4½c. to 5½c. per pound. Replacements from Far East remain uncertain.

Starch, Corn.—Withdrawals maintained at good levels. Prices unchanged. Corn grind during December totaled 8,578,885 bushels, against 8,652,724 in November and 6,018,325 bushels in December, 1940, according to Corn Industries Research Foundation.

Starch, Potato.—Prices held the same, shipments moderately active.

Tapioca Flour.—Market firmer, quotations ranging from 4½c. to 7c. per pound. Some material afloat arrived recently to bolster spot stocks; future replacements uncertain.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark. — Market position firm, while shipments were steady against contracts.

Cutch.—Situation in Far East makes future replacements highly uncertain. Prices firm.

Divi-Divi.—Prices advanced $3 for Colombian at $55 per ton; Venezuelan, up $5 at $60 per ton. Good inquiry.

Gambier.—Market continued almost bare of spot supplies; future replacements uncertain. Prices nominal.

Hemlock.—Supplies scarce. Prices strictly nominal.

Oakbark.—One important factor not quoting, and market was in tight position.

Osage Orange. — Offerings well taken, and market displayed a firm tone.

Quebracho.—Demand brisk. A firm price tone characterized the market.

Spruce.—Sellers had difficulty in supplying all inquiries, with supplies of some grades limited. Prices firm.

Wattle Bark.—No change occurred in the prices, while replacements were steady.

Resale Market

Dealings in the resale market for dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals were confined to a few chemicals last week. Potash bichromate ranged from 26c. to 28c. per pound; soda bichromate, 24c. to 26c. per pound and potash prussiate yellow from 34c. to 40c. per pound.

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C.W.S. Moves Boston Office

The Boston Chemical Warfare Procurement District has moved to 75 Federal street, Boston, Mass. The telephone number assigned is Hubbard 1380.

Textile Chemists to Hold Symposium on Shrinkage

A symposium on "Shrinkage of Rayon Fabrics" will feature the monthly meeting of the New York Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, to be held in the Chemists' Club, this city, January 23. Howard D. Clayton, of Cluet-Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y., who is chairman of the association's committee on shrinkage of textiles, will speak on "Sanforizing as Applied to Rayons and Unstable Fabrics," and O. F. Marks, of the American Enka Corporation, this city, will talk on "Shrinkage Testing of Woven Rayon Fabrics."

- - - —V- - -

Tanners' Council Reports On Steel Mill Liquor Waste

The research laboratory of the Tanners' Council of America last week reported preliminary conclusions in its investigation of steel mill waste pickle liquors as a potential source of materials for a combination iron-chrome tannage. It was said that such liquors are essentially 3 to 4 percent of 100 percent sulphuric acid and from 15 to 18 percent of ferrous sulfate.

- - - —V- - -

Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., Shawinigan Falls, Que., plans construction of a plant to cost more than $1,500,000.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Ass'n, Textile Chemists and Colorists, New York Section, Chemists' Club. January 23.

Natural Products Refining Co.
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Jersey City, N. J.
Natural
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THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS OF TECHNICAL EGG PRODUCTS OFFER YOU EGGS, LIQUID OR DRIED, IN ANY FORM FOR EVERY INDUSTRIAL USE.
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NEW YORK N.Y.
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270 Madison Avenue, New York City

TO KIMBERLY FOR DIAMONDS

TO BARRETT FOR COAL-TAR CHEMICALS

PHENOL
CRESOLS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
XYLENOLS
TAR ACID OILS
NAPHTHALENE
(Industrial and household)
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
CUMAR*
(Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
COAL-TAR BASES
(Pyridine, Quinoline, Picolines, etc.)
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
FLOTATION REAGENTS
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS
Cyclohexane 98-100%
Methylcyclohexane 98-100%
Cyclohexanol 98-100%
Methylcyclohexanol 98-100%
Cyclohexanone 98-100%
Methylcyclohexanone 98-100%

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Coaltar Chemicals

Increasing Defense Requirements Limits Civilian Shipments —One Factor Raises Paraphenetidin and Orthophenetidin —Broader Demand Evident for Phthalic Anhydride

The increasing demand for defense purposes continued to limit shipments to non-defense channels in the market for coaltar chemicals last week. Sellers were solidly booked ahead on practically all chemicals, while allocations and priorities covered a wide range of materials. Production, as evidenced by the near-capacity steel operations, held at peak levels, but was not sufficient to cope with the abnormal wartime requirements. Price changes were confined to paraphenetidin and orthophenetidin, with one producer advancing quotations to conform with higher production costs.

A broadening in the demand for phthalic anhydrides for defense was evident. Larger quantities will be needed for making dibutyl phthalate in processing smokeless powder, while the needs of the resin manufacturers have increased considerably. Some producers have expanded production facilities, but practically all the material will be absorbed for defense work.

November by-product coke production totaled 4,833,483 tons, a decline of 2.8 from the 4,970,652 tons in October, and compares with 4,763,500 tons in November, 1940. Output for the first eleven months of 1941 aggregated 53,227,156 tons, compared with 49,110,200 tons in the corresponding period a year ago, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Price Changes

Advanced

Orthophenetidin, 2c. per lb.
Paraphenetidin, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.1	130.1	129.8	126.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Demand steady, and supplies adequate. Prices held firm. November production 12,037,199 gallons, a decline of 3.2 percent from preceding month. Output first eleven months 1941 totaled 131,881,706 gallons, compared with 120,467,000 gallons in same period a year ago.

Coaltar.—Shipments moved at good pace against contracts. Prices held unchanged.

Creosote Oil.—Bookings sufficient to absorb available output. Prices firm. November output 3,235,325 gallons, against 3,585,275 in preceding month and 1,595,949 gallons in November, 1940.

Cresols. — Business on allocated basis. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Cresylic Acid.—Demand active, with deliveries allocated. Prices lacked change.

Naphthalene.—Market tight and demand heavy. Prices without alteration. November output of crude was 6,458,129 pounds, a decline of 12.7 percent from October and compared with 6,976,813 pounds in November a year ago.

Phenol.—Defense and civilian demand active, with deliveries subject to allocation. Prices unchanged and firm. November output, all grades, 1,942,825 pounds, a decline of 8.5 percent from preceding month and compared with 1,701,649 pounds in November, 1940.

Pyridin.—A steady volume of business continued in evidence, while prices held firm at levels established previously.

Tar Acid Oils.—Shortage continues, with available output on allocated basis. Prices remain the same.

Toluol.—Defense needs absorbing bulk of material, with complete allocation to go into effect shortly. Prices without change. November production of all grades was 2,486,903 gallons, against 2,673,955 in October and 2,357,221 gallons in November a year ago. Recovery first eleven months totaled 26,413,297 gallons.

Xylol.—Demand exceeds supplies. Prices were firm. November output was 699,985 gallons, against 744,316 in October and 546,222 gallons in November, 1940.

Chicago.—Coaltar bases are firm. The demand for most grades has proved up to expectation and inquiries continue good. Movement is substantial in the aggregate. Benzol is in active call. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; motor benzol, 8c. to 9c. per gallon; toluol, 28c. per gallon; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c. per gallon; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c. per gallon.

Dinitrobenzene

The market for dinitrobenzene has been influenced to some extent by the tightness prevailing in nitrobenzene. Since increasing quantities of the latter were needed for expanding production of anilin oil, the quantities diverted for this purpose have been reflected in supplies of dinitrobenzene.

No production figures were available as yet for 1941. However, production of dinitrobenzene during 1940 amounted to 9,753,665 pounds, and sales totaled 1,786,274 pounds, compared with output of 7,403,225 pounds in the corresponding period of 1939. The bulk of the material was used in organic synthesis and manufacturing dyestuffs.

Price developments have been absent in the market for a long period. Current quotation, which has not changed since the start of the war in 1939, remains at 18c. per pound. Dinitrobenzene was not quoted prior to 1918, after which time the price ranged from 75c. to 80c. per pound.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane. — Demand steady. Prices lacked change and tone firm.

Cyclohexanol.—Good inquiry and market displayed firmness.

Methylcyclohexanol. — Shipments held at favorable levels to keep market in satisfactory position.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic. — Supplies tight, and prices retained their firmness.

Benzoic.—Shipments moved steadily against contracts to regular consumers.

Broenner's.—Usual consumers made necessary replacements. Prices unchanged.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Ass'n, Textile Chemists and Colorists, New York Section, Chemists' Club, January 23.

Cleve's. — Commitments moderate, and prices underwent no alteration.

Fumaric.—Good inquiry. Prices remain at previous levels.

Gamma. — Withdrawals moderately active. Prices failed to change.

H.—Dealings strictly routine. Prices rule firm.

Laurent's.—Inquiries moderate Nothing new occurred in the prices.

Maleic.—Offerings limited and demand heavy. Prices were firm.

Malic. — Shipments moderately active. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Picramic.—A steady interest was manifest in the market. Prices unchanged.

Picric.—Defense and civilian needs absorb available output.

Salicylic.—Technical in short supply. Prices remain the same.

Sulphanilic.—Inquiries exceed available supplies. Prices held firm.

Tobias.—Demand active and market retained its firm position.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol. — Market remained tight, and demand steady. Prices firm.

Alphanaphthylamine. — Defense and civilian requirements absorb all offerings.

Anilin.—Buying for defense purpose continued to restrict deliveries to other channels.

Anthraquinone.—Sellers pressed to make all deliveries. Prices rule firm.

Benzaldehyde.—Technical grade in good demand, while prices were firm.

Benzidin Base. — Shipments moved steadily and market was in firm position.

Betanaphthol.—Inquiries exceed supplies, and prices held the same.

Diethylanilin.—Withdrawals moderately active. No change in the prices.

Dimethylanilin.—Brisk demand, and market continued in tight position.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Sellers well booked ahead against contracts.

Dinitrophenol. — Market firm, and buying failed to slacken.

Dinitrotoluene. — Heavy defense needs continued to restrict offerings.

Diphenyl.—Active inquiry. Pricewise a firm tone predominated.

G. Salt.—Transactions remained routine, while prices failed to change.

Metanitroparatoluidin. — Situation tight, and prices held firm at previous levels.

Monochlorobenzene. — Defense and civilian needs consume available output.

Nitrobenzene. — Supplies well absorbed, and market in strong position.

Orthoasnisidin.—Demand good, and prices were without change.

Orthocholoranilin.—Available offerings well taken to keen market in firm position.

Orthochlorophenol. — Buying brisk, and market displayed firmness.

Orthocresol. — Deliveries allocated. Prices unchanged and firm.

Orthodichlorobenzene. — Shipments moved at a good pace. Prices lacked change.

Orthophenetidin.—One producer advanced price 2c. to the basis of 82c. per pound, reflecting higher production costs.

—*Continued on page* 34

Manganese to Be Mined By Two More U. S. Firms

Two important steps in the establishment of a domestic production of manganese, to replace imported material, were announced last week.

The M. A. Hanna Company, Cleveland, reported that it is developing a large manganese deposit fifteen miles southeast of Las Vegas, Nev. Production, which will amount to about 100,000 tons of high-grade concentrates annually, is expected by December. An agreement has been reached with the Defense Plant Corporation and the Metals Reserve Company for the construction of a $4,500,000 mill to treat the low-grade manganese found. The content of the ore averages about 20 percent. It is estimated there is enough ore to maintain full-scale operations for three or four years.

In Canton, Ohio, the Biggam Manganese Company, Inc., was incorporated January 12 and will center its operations in Bland and Giles Counties, Va. The company has leased 27,000 acres in Virginia and has been producing 100 tons of manganese a week from its pits since last September.

Stone in Advisory Capacity With American Cyanamid

H. L. Derby, president of American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, New York, which in 1937 acquired the chemical business and plant of Charles H. Stone, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., has announced that Mr. Stone has completed the period of personal services contemplated at the time of the acquisition. Mr. Stone will continue his connection with the corporation in an advisory capacity. He will be located in the Commercial Bank building, Charlotte, N. C.

Warner Chemical Expands Chicago Offices

The Warner Chemical Company has expanded its Chicago office and now occupies new quarters in the Board of Trade building, 141 West Jackson boulevard. The telephone number is Wabash 7554. W. Newel Wyatt is the divisional sales manager in charge of the Middlewestern territory, not only for the Warner Chemical Company, but also for the California Chemical Company and the Magnesol Company, all of these companies being divisions of the Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation.

Cobalt Theme of Priorities

The story of cobalt, one of the imported minerals now on the government's priorities critical list, is presented as the leading article in the January number of *Priorities*, house magazine of the Prior Chemical Corporation. Ancient superstitions relating to cobalt are chronicled, as are the steps leading to their gradual dissipation as the chemistry of the metal was slowly unfolded. The characteristics, uses and sources of cobalt are set forth and an interesting sidelight is given on the versatility of the early chemist who made the first discoveries of the chemistry of this important metal.

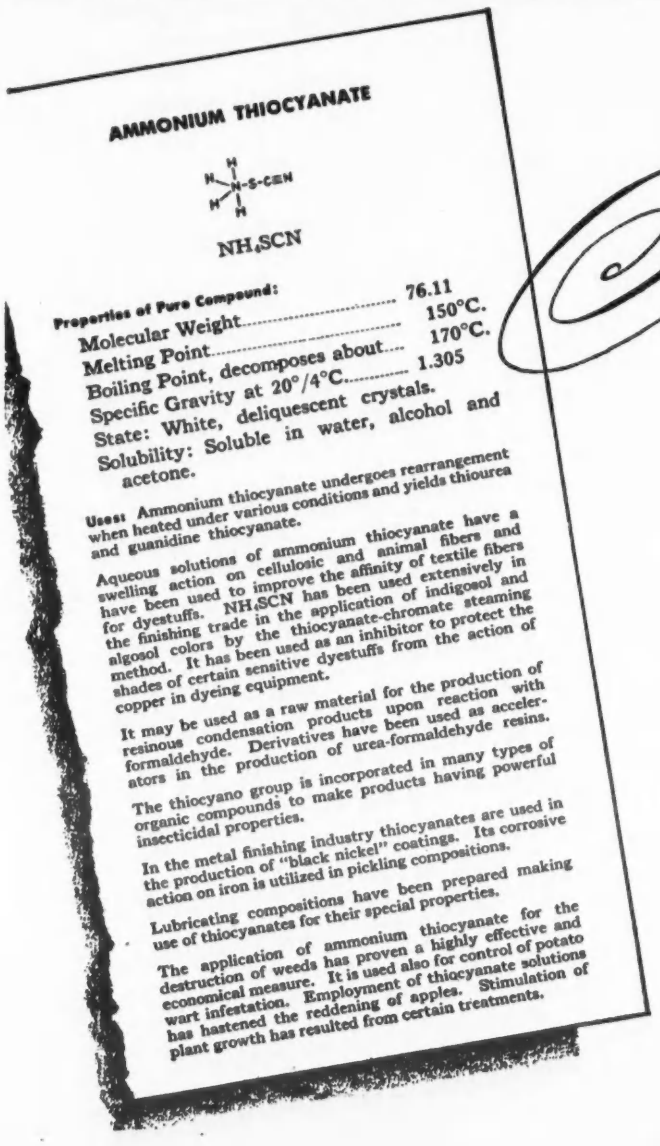
Monsanto Co. Honored By U.S. Government

The Navy's highly coveted "E" and the Navy Bureau of Ordnance flag have been awarded to Monsanto Chemical Company generally and to the Anniston, Alabama, and Monsanto.

Edgar M. Queeny

Tennessee, plants of the company specifically, the Navy Department has announced.

The award was made to Monsanto Chemical Company, of which Edgar M. Queeny is president, according to a statement by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, for outstanding performance in the production of naval ordnance materiel vital to national defense.


AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE
NH₄SCN
Properties of Pure Compound:
Molecular Weight 76.11
Melting Point 150°C.
Boiling Point, decomposes about 170°C.
Specific Gravity at 20°/4°C 1.305
State: White, deliquescent crystals.
Solubility: Soluble in water, alcohol and acetone.
Uses: Ammonium thiocyanate undergoes rearrangement when heated under various conditions and yields thiourea and guanidine thiocyanate.
Aqueous solutions of ammonium thiocyanate have a swelling action on cellulosic and animal fibers and have been used to improve the affinity of textile fibers for dyestuffs. NH₄SCN has been used extensively in the finishing trade in the application of indigosol and algosol colors by the thiocyanate-chromate steaming method. It has been used as an inhibitor to protect the shades of certain sensitive dyestuffs from the action of copper in dyeing equipment.
It may be used as a raw material for the production of resinous condensation products upon reaction with formaldehyde. Derivatives have been used as accelerators in the production of urea-formaldehyde resins.
The thiocyano group is incorporated in many types of organic compounds to make products having powerful insecticidal properties.
In the metal finishing industry thiocyanates are used in the production of "black nickel" coatings. Its corrosive action on iron is utilized in pickling compositions.
Lubricating compositions have been prepared making use of thiocyanates for their special properties.
The application of ammonium thiocyanate for the destruction of weeds has proven a highly effective and economical measure. It is used also for control of potato wart infestation. Employment of thiocyanate solutions has hastened the reddening of apples. Stimulation of plant growth has resulted from certain treatments.

Can you use

Ammonium Thiocyanate

(Ammonium Sulfocyanide)

at substantially lower cost?

Koppers has placed in operation a large commercial plant for the production of ammonium thiocyanate crystals. Supplies are now available in quantities not obtainable before and at costs which make ammonium thiocyanate practical for purposes for which it has not been used in the past.

Chemists and Manufacturers who have previously investigated the possibilities of Ammonium Thiocyanate should reconsider its use in view of this increased supply and reduced cost.

Koppers Ammonium Thiocyanate can be supplied in crystal form, having minimum purity of 95%.

Samples, Quotations and Further Information on Request

KOPPERS COMPANY
TAR AND CHEMICAL DIVISION
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—*Continued from page 33*

Orthotoluidin. — Market tone firm, while buying held steady.

Parachlorophenol. — Shipments moved steadily against contracts. Prices at same levels.

Paranitroanilin. — Consumers made replacements steadily to keep market firm.

Paranitrophenol.—Shipments moved directly to consuming channels.

Paranitrotoluene. — Active interest, while prices underwent no change.

Paraphenetidin. — One seller advanced price 2c. to the level of 82c. per pound.

Phthalic Anhydride. — Active demand; sellers allocated business as a rule. Prices were the same.

Thiocarbanilide. — Situation continued tight, and prices were unaltered.

Trichlorobenzene.—Prices were firm and business moved at a steady pace.

Xylidin. — Offerings limited, and market retained its firmness.

Coaltar Colors

A steady buying interest prevailed in the market for coaltar colors during the past week. Sellers had difficulty in keeping pace with all inquiries, since output of some colors were restricted by the tightness in obtaining raw material replacements. Defense and civilian requirements gave no indications of tapering off, with indications pointing toward increasing needs from the Army and Navy during the ensuing months. A good inquiry prevailed in the export market, but in many instances sellers were not able to take care of this business. Prices held at levels established previously, and the tone held firm.

Resale Market

Supplies of coaltar chemicals in the resale market continued limited last week. The sold-up position of many items and various restrictions brought about very few offerings. Imported cresylic acid was $1.70 per gallon; refined naphthalene, 15c. per pound; benzoic acid, $1.10 per pound, and technical salicylic acid, 60c. per pound.

Low Temperature Carbonisation, Ltd.
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Largest manufacturers in the World of low temperature tar acids of the highest possible degree of purity and efficiency.

A considerable proportion of the output is already being exported to North and South America for disinfectants, germicidal products and plastics, in addition to the special high efficiency flotation grade for the mining industry.

This is the first time in history that highly refined tar acids of this type have been made available on a large scale, and remarkably good results are being obtained by our many American buyers.

Please send us a note of your requirements with full particulars to our Sales Agents:—

TAR RESIDUALS, LTD., "Garthlands," Reigate Heath, SURREY, ENGLAND

REPUBLIC AMMONIUM SULPHATE

REPUBLIC STEEL REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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BENZOLS 1°—2°—90% - Motor

TOLUOLS Nitration-Commercial

XYLOLS 3°—5°—10°—Commercial

CRUDE NAPHTHALENE • SOLVENT NAPHTHA

Specify Niles Steel Containers for your Packaged Items

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What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

Fully protected by Copyright

Four-hundred-fifth Instalment

Putty

Fillers for Putty

Benite
Bentonite
Clay
Diatomaceous earth
Kaolin
Infusorial earth
Kieselguhr
Marble dust
Silica
Slate flour
Talc
White lead
Whiting

Oils Used in Manufacture of Putty

Linseed oil
Mineral oil, thin
Rosin oil
Sod oil
Turpentine

Putty Powder

Reagents Used in Manufacture of Putty Powder

Chromium oxide
Marble dust
Oxalic acid
Talc
Tin oxide

Rayon

Antichlors for Preparation of Fibers in Rayon Processing

Acetic acid
Acetic anhydride
Aqua ammonia
Calcium bisulphite
Calcium sulphide
Calcium sulphite
Caustic alkalies (diluted solutions)
Copper sulphate
Formic acid
Hydrosulphites
Nitric acid
Potassium acid sulphite
Sodium hydroxide
Sodium sulphite
Sodium thiosulphate
Sulphuric acid (as catalyst)
Tartaric acid

Anticrease Processes to Make Cotton and Rayon (Not Acetate) Creaseless

Application of preformed resin such as acetone and phenol compounds
Application of dihydroxy-diphenyl-dimethyl methane
Application of urea-formaldehyde cellulosate glucanure
Condense formaldehyde with ammonium sulphide
Condense formaldehyde with ammonium sulphocyanide
Impregnation of fiber with resin formed on material such as formaldehyde-urea, formaldehyde-phenol, boric acid (catalyst), potassium carbonate, catalyst, water

Assistants Used in Chlor Bleaching of Rayon Goods

Borol
Gardinol
Igepon T
Oxydon
Pine oil
Praestabil oil V
Sandozol N
Sulphonated castor oil
Sulphoricinoleic acid
Turkey red oil

Basic Materials of Rayon Fibers

Cellulose
Cotton linters
Pulp
Silk
Wood pulp
Textile fibers
Wool

Binders for Warp Sizes in Rayon Weaving

Casein
Gelatin
Glues
Gum arabic
Gums
Indian gum
Senegal gum
Tragacanth

Bleaching Agents for Pulp for Rayon

Alkalie hypochlorite liquor
Bleaching powder
Calcium chloride
Calcium hypochlorite
Chlorine
Electrolytic bleach
Hydrogen peroxide
Hypochlorites
Potassium bichromate
Sodium bisulphite
Sodium chlorite
Sodium hydroxide
Sodium hypochlorite

Bleaching Agents for Rayon Goods

Aktivin
Calcium hypochlorite
Chloride of lime
Chlorine solutions
HTH
Hydrogen
Hydrogen peroxide
Hydrogen peroxide in alkaline bath containing sodium silicate
Merclor B
Peraktivin
Sodium hypochlorite
Sodium oxychloride
Sodium perborate
Sodium peroxide

Coagulating Agent for Rayon

Ammonium formate

Condensing Agent for Rayon

Ammonium formate

Conditioners for Rayon

Artco oil
Rayon conditioning oil

Crepe-Throwing Agents for Rayon

Hydroxcene
Sulfoko

Delustring Agents for Acetate Rayon Yarn

(Delustered by hot water but to increase action add mild—not caustic —alkalies)

B-3 reagent
Common salt
Glauber's salt
Phenol
Phenolates
Pine oil
Soap
Thiocyanates
Urea
Zinc nitrate

Delustring Agents for Cuprammonium, Nitrocellulose, or Viscose Rayon

Aluminum chloride
Ammonium-tin citrate
Ammonium-tin oxalate
Ammonium-tin tartrate
Ammonium-titanium oxalate
Ammonium-titanium tartrate
B-3 reagent
Barium parabenzoamidobenzoate
Barium paranaphthamidobenzoate
Barium sulphate deposited by passing through sulphuric acid followed by barium chloride
Betanaphthylmethylsulphone
Calcium paranapthamidobenzoate
Chalk finish W567
China clay in medium of dilute aqueous caustic alkali solution of an incompletely soluble cellulose derivative such as methylcellulose or glycolcellulose, followed by treatment with dilute aqueous or mild gaseous acids, such as hydrochloric, acetic, or carbon dioxide
Delustering finish 50
Delustran
Delustre S342
Delustrine
Delustrol
Dibenzyl ether
Dull finish W616
Dullatone
Dullit N,W
Dultex
Emulsions of oil, waxes, or paraffin
Epsom salt
Fixation of titanium oxide or other white or practically white insoluble titanium compound
Lead parabenzoamidobenzoate
Lead paranaphthamidobenzoate
Lead phthalamide
Lusterlos
Methyldinaphthylsulphone
Mulsoid
Napco ADR
Neotone T
Orapet MAT
Phenyl phthalamate
Precipitated metallic soaps, soluble soap (stearate) followed by a metallic salt, such as aluminum or barium acetate
Ramasit
Rayox
Sodium aluminate

(To be continued)

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Advance in Pig Lead Price Ceiling Announced by OPA—Rise of Lead Pigments Follows—Government Sets Prices on Hide Glue Stock—Rosin Up Again

In a move to spur output of domestic pig lead the Office of Price Administration last week announced a 65 points increase in the base maximum price. The metal immediately was boosted by leading suppliers to 6½ cents per pound at New York and 6.35c. at St. Louis. Prominent producers of lead oxides boosted their prices in sympathy with the rise of the metal.

Other OPA actions during the week included the announcement of a price schedule for hide glue stock, with a stabilization of prices on the glue itself later, and investigation of new emergency specifications for traffic line and blackout paints, which, in the case of the latter, would eliminate the use of titanium dioxide and tung oil.

The demand for casein fell off somewhat last week, and suppliers of the domestic material reduced prices 1 cent per pound. Advances were recorded in ethyl cellulose, methyl acetate, and vinyl acetate. Rosin and turpentine continued to display a firm tone in Southern and local markets. All grades of rosin moved upward, with inquiry good and offerings generally light or moderate.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

In fixing a maximum base price of pig lead at 6½c. per pound, f.o.b. New York, the OPA specified that the new schedule covers all buyers and sellers of primary lead, producers, distributors, jobbers, dealers and plumbing supply houses. Simultaneously the OPA set ceiling prices for lead scrap and secondary lead, tied in directly to the new maximums for primary lead. In general, the price levels set in the scrap schedule approximate closely the market prices which have prevailed for the past few months, which in some cases were above the prices for primary lead.

Lead.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, St. Louis and London for the period from January 10 to January 16, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		Spot, London.
	Per pound		Per ton
	New York.	St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0585	$0.0570	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Friday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from January 10 to January 16, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		Spot, London.
	Per pound		Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0865	$0.0825	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0865	.0825	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0865	.0825	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0865	.0825	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0865	.0825	.. .. ..
Friday	.0865	.0825	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Lead and Zinc

Another point in the government sponsored program to spur production of lead (see above) was a plan whereby provision is made for the payment of premium prices substantially higher than existing ceilings for any production of lead or zinc in excess of quotas. The premium prices will be 11c. per pound for zinc and 9¼c. for lead, with prices for over-quota production assured at those levels for a period of two and one-half years, beginning February 1.

The quotas for production are generally the 1941 output, with premiums to be paid on all production above that rate of output. In the case of companies which did not produce in 1941 their entire production will be regarded as "premium output," except for a few cases where quotas are planned.

Price Changes

Advanced

Ethyl cellulose, 5c. per lb.
Lead, pig., dom., 65 points per lb.
red, c.l., 65 pts. per lb.
l.c.l., ¾c. per lb.
Litharge, l.c.l., ¾c. per lb.
Methyl acetate, 1½c. per lb.
Orange mineral, l.c.l., ¾c per lb
Rosin, gum, 7c. to 16c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, s.d., 2c. per gal.
Gum, ½c. per gal.
Vinyl acetate, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, dom., 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
139.3	139.3	137.9	128.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Market firm. Demand fair.

Litharge.—Prices advanced ¾c. per pound.

Lithopone.—Offerings limited. No changes in quotations.

Orange Mineral.—Advanced ¾c. per pound.

Red Lead.—Car lots advanced 65 points and less car lots ¾c.

Titanium Pigments. — Demand heavy. Offerings limited.

White Lead.—Fair movement. Quotations unaltered.

Zinc Oxides.—No new developments. Offerings small.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Good call. Prices firm.

Asphaltum.—Movement at unchanged levels. Tone stable.

Barytes.—Demand well maintained. Shipments steady. Prices firm.

Blanc Fixe. — Movement narrow. Offerings small. Prices steady.

Charcoal.—Routine and unchanged.

China Clay.—Demand, offerings and prices at levels of previous week.

Graphite. — Steady movement into consumption. No changes in prices.

Gypsum. — Quotations unaltered. Demand fair.

Mica.—Market showing some tightness. Prices unrevised.

Tripoli.—Tone stable. Demand holding.

Woodflour. — Domestic movement good. No imported available.

Lacquer Materials

Regulations covering ethyl and methyl alcohols reflected in restrictions on isopropyl alcohol, isopropyl acetate, butyl acetate and alcohol. Preference ratings were assigned to deliveries for civilian uses, while restrictions were issued limiting the use in toiletries to 85 percent during January and 70 percent thereafter. No limitations were placed on deliveries

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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for military explosives, various essential chemicals, resins, plastics and health supplies.

One producer raised prices for methyl acetate in less car lots, drums, but was not able to quote on car lots or tanks because of insufficient material. Prices for ethyl cellulose were higher, one leading factor now quoting larger quantities at 50c. per pound. Schedule for vinyl acetate was one cent higher.

Acetone.—Substantial part of output moving to defense channels; civilian needs usually allocated among regular consumers. Prices continued under a wide range.

Alcohol, Butyl.—New restrictions apply to normal and secondary material regarding production, distribution and uses to comply with OPM orders regulating ethyl and methyl alcohols.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Defense needs absorbs practically all available output. Prices remain the same.

Ethyl Cellulose.—One producer advanced prices 5c. per pound, making 5,000 pounds or more 50c. per pound and less than 5,000 pounds 52c. to 60c. per pound.

Methyl Acetate.—One producer advanced technical and C.P. less car lots delivered price to basis of 11c. and 14c. per pound, respectively. No prices given for car lots and tanks since material was not available.

Vinyl Acetate.—A leading factor raised prices 1c., making car lots 15c. and less car lots in drums 16c. per pound. Quotations, f.o.b. works.

Driers

Movement of most products was at previous levels last week. Demand for stearates and palmitates was good, with offerings restricted. The advance in the price of stearic acid failed to influence quotations on stearates.

Naval Stores

A firm tone continued to feature the naval stores situation last week. Changes in turpentine were not very wide but the tendency of the market in the South was upward at times, while all grades of rosin reached new high prices for the current movement. Offerings of some grades of rosin were very light, this applying especially to the pale descriptions, and the opinion existed in some quarters that more or less scarcity of the high, as well as some of the medium grades, will probably be experienced during the remainder of the naval stores year if not for a longer period.

Business showed some increase last week, as had been expected with the advance of the new year, and the movement into consuming channels on contracts was reported as liberal, particularly in the case of rosin. The use of all grades of rosin during the final quarter of the current naval stores season is expected to be on a considerably larger scale in important consuming industries than in the corresponding period last season, some of this expansion being attributed to the steadily increasing production in many lines for war purposes.

Turpentine.—The local market had a firmer tone in company with the situation in the South where the tendency of prices was upward at times although changes were not very important. Business here was somewhat more active.

Savannah, Jan. 19.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons—Cents.	Gallons—Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Barrels—Shipments.	Barrels—On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	70	2,200	1	112	16,035
Tuesday	70½	3,100	48	128	16,555
Wednesday	70½	2,850	93	82	16,566
Thursday	70¼	1,350	1	...	16,567
Friday	70⅛	1,500	7	521	16,053

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Jan. 14.—Turpentine stock, 5,310 barrels.

Chicago—Jan. 16

Turpentine fairly active. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—

Five-drum lots, 82c. per gallon; five wood

Plastic, Coldwater Paint, Calcimine Sales Down

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census for November, 1941, were as follows:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds.	Value.
Paste	132,271	$17,296
Dry, casein bound	191,782	14,959
glue bound	148,785	7,468
Totals	472,838	$39,722

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds.	Value.
Exterior lime or cement-bound	1,036,568	$69,320
casein-bound	432,866	49,803
Interior, casein - bound paste or semi-paste form	*247,268	277,728
dry-powder form	1,103,083	82,283
glue-bound	300,054	8,894
Total	.....	$488,028

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds.	Value.
Hot-water	1,044,087	$43,064
Cold-water	2,378,419	118,203
Totals	3,422,506	$161,267

Sales of these products for November, compared with the corresponding period of 1940, were as follows:—

		1941.	1940.
Plastic paints	lbs.	472,838	832,387
	value.	$39,722	$69,407
Cold-water paints,	value.	$488,028	$723,617
Calcimines	lbs.	3,422,506	3,867,755
	value.	$161,267	$170,738

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NATURAL AND CALCINED
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barrels, 87c.; single drums, 85c.; single barrels, 90c.

London, Jan. 16.—Turpentine, 68s. 6d. per cwt.

Rosin.—Business here was more active last week. Purchasing was generally along conservative lines but an increase was noted in the request for moderate lots of the various grades. The price trend was mainly upward.

Savannah, Jan. 19.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted					
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.05	$3.06	$3.08	$3.10	$3.10	
D	3.10	3.11	3.16	3.18	3.18	
E	3.14	3.15	3.19	3.22	3.22	
F	3.14	3.15	3.19	3.21	3.21	
G	3.12	3.15	3.19	3.23	3.27	
H	3.11	3.15	3.18	3.23	3.27	
I	3.11	3.15	3.18	3.23	3.27	
K	3.30	3.27	3.30	3.36	3.36	
M	3.32	3.36	3.40	3.40	3.40	
N	3.32	3.39	3.48	3.48	3.48	
WG	4.00	4.10	4.18	4.18	4.18	
WW	4.18	4.18	4.30	4.30	4.30	
X	4.18	4.18	4.30	4.30	4.30	
	Barrels					
Sales	135	292	229	179	152	
Receipts	251	495	204	43	3,337	
Shipments	620	1,397	15	...	3,964	
Stocks	...	...	...	...	31,510	

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Jan. 14.—Rosin stock, 213,722 barrels.

London, Jan. 16.—Rosin, W.W., 33s. per cwt.

Chicago—Jan. 16

Rosin in good demand. Ruling prices at the close of business last night in five-drum lots were:—B grade, $4.40 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $4.42; M grade, $4.66; W.W. grade, $5.48.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Production moving steadily into consuming channels. Offerings lacking on spot; quotations nominal.

Pitch. — Quotations maintained. Tone firm. Trade good. Spot stocks light.

Rosin Oil.—Increased request noted in some quarters. Market firm with basic material.

Tar.—Steady contract movement. New business active. Market firm.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue Toner.—Demand steady. Price unchanged.

Bone Blacks. — Good call. No changes in prices.

Carbon Black. — Steady demand, with most movement to defense industries. Prices unchanged.

Chrome Colors. — Market tight. Prices firm.

Iron Blues.—Demand well maintained. Offerings limited by tightness. Prices steady.

Iron Oxides.—Demand good. Prices steady.

Ochers.—Market holding at previous levels. Demand well sustained.

Siennas.—Demand, offerings, prices at unchanged levels.

Umbers.—Tone stable. Good call.

Vermilion. — Satisfactory demand. Price unchanged.

Shellac

Trade in the market for shellac was steady throughout the past week and quotations appeared to be well stabilized under the influence of the price-pegging by the Office of Price Administration. Local factors maintaining former custom of trade differentials for Chicago, the Pacific Coast, and other price differential points; the pegged prices prevail f.o.b. New York. Demand continued active and had a steady quality throughout the period.

Synthetic Resins

There was little change in the market for these materials last week. Scarcity continued to be the dominant factor in regard to many of them and civilian users were encountering difficulty in obtaining supplies. Prices were steady and unrevised.

Varnish Gums

With government regulation over the market for natural resins there was little of new interest during the period under review. Shipments still were curtailed by official order and prices were firm at their ceiled levels.

Glues and Binders

Casein. — With consuming interest off, prices on domestic material eased 1c. per pound to the following levels for 20-30 mesh material:—Car lots, 30c per pound; five tons, 30¼c. and smaller quantities, 30½c. The 80-100 mesh is ½c. per pound higher in each case. Argentine material was unchanged.

Glues.—Demand heavy. Price ceilings expected.

Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products

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ESTABLISHED 1917

Cashew Shell Oil Use Restricted by OPM Order

—Continued from page 7

which has been imported from British India, to fill defense orders rated A-2 or better for the following products:—(1) Brake linings; (2) molding resins to be used for insulating aviation ignitions; (3) resin solutions for impregnating electrical coils, and (4) such other products as may be specifically designated by the Director of Priorities.

The Director of Priorities will consider individual appeals from the terms of the order in hardship cases where the amount of unemployment involved would be large in comparison with a small amount of cashew nut shell oil conserved, or in cases where compliance with the order would interfere with a program of conversion from non-defense to war production. Appeals should be addressed to the Office of Production Management, referring to the cashew nut shell oil order, which is General Preference Order M-66.

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Trade Briefs

American Hard Rubber Company stockholders ratified December 26 a plan calling for merger with Pequanoc Rubber Corporation.

Paint section of the Building and Allied Trades Branch contributed $2,950 in the annual charity drive of the Greater New York Fund.

James W. McNeal & Company has been chartered in Maryland to deal in paints and oils. The company's office is located at 1601 Warner street, South Baltimore.

Paints, lacquers and other products containing more than 35 percent of linseed oil may not be used on anything except wood and iron in Switzerland, according to a recent decree. The order was given due to a shortage of oil.

Shellac Importers Re-Elect M.A. Rosen

Officers of the United States Shellac Importers Association were re-elected in the annual meeting of the organization held January 15 in the Downtown Athletic Club, this city. Those re-elected were:—President, Morris A. Rosen, of the Mantrose Corporation, Brooklyn; vice-president, Herbert H. Suhr; treasurer, Ralph W. McClintock; and secretary, George E. Ashby.

Directors named for the coming year are:—M. A. Rosin, H. H. Suhr, R. W. McClintock, A. E. Jacobs, L. Gillespie, P. A. Ralli, A. F. Lerden, P. N. Rowe, R. Y. Bradshaw, and C. E. Bingham.

In his presidential report, Mr. Rosen discussed the critical situation in the shellac industry, with regard to the government regulating imports of supplies of chemicals. In addition to heading the shellac association, Mr. Rosen acts as chairman of the shellac division of the Office of Production Management.

The annual meeting also heard reports by P. N. Rowe for the quality committee, by A. O. Ford for the membership committee, by Dr. W. H. Gardner on shellac and gum research, and by B. H. Knight for the chemist committee.

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OPM Revokes Tin Foil Limitations Order L-25

OPD Washington Bureau
January 15, 1942

The limitation order, L-25, restricting the use of tin and lead foil, issued by the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management on November 24, 1941, was revoked today by the Division of Priorities. The action was taken, it was explained, because the provisions of orders M-43-a and M-38-c, limiting the use of tin and lead in foil have made L-25 unnecessary. The effective date of L-25 had been postponed until today, pending the issuance of the other orders.

A page from the record of the contributions made by U.S.I.'s Research Laboratories to the paint, varnish, and lacquer industries.

THE STORY OF ETHYL ACETATE

When the introduction of low viscosity nitrocellulose in 1920 brought the lacquer industry into being, a great demand arose for special solvents.

Among the most desirable of these was ethyl acetate, because of its strong solvent power, speed of solution and compatibility with practically all lacquer ingredients. But these advantages were partly offset by two drawbacks. The raw materials used in its manufacture—crude acetic acid or acetate of lime—frequently left an objectionable odor in the finished product. And the slow "batch process" of manufacture then practiced was costly.

Realizing the lacquer industry's urgent need for a cheaper, pleasant-smelling ethyl acetate, U. S. I. turned the problem over to its research laboratories. The results were twofold: production of exceptionally pure acetic acid by fermentation of ethyl alcohol, thus eliminating unpleasant odors; and development of a single, continuous manufacturing process which was both quick and economical. These achievements opened new fields of usefulness for ethyl acetate.

The same qualities that quickly created a large demand for U. S. I. Ethyl Acetate today have diverted a major portion of this solvent to wartime applications. And the equally outstanding characteristics of U. S. I. Amyl Acetate, Normal Butyl Acetate, Butanol, Butyl Phthalate and Solox have given important roles in defense to these chemicals also. Meanwhile, U. S. I. research continues without interruption, anticipating the future needs of the lacquer industry for new and improved solvents and chemicals.

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Thus we are fortunate in being able to assign to the Nation's use an industry geared to high production of the finest oxides, made solely from raw materials of American origin.

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Paint Materials Substitutes

—Continued from page 7

Conserving Oils

In pursuance of this aim and to relieve at the same time the dearth of all reserves, efforts were centered on the production of low-oil or completely oilfree paints with the aid of synthetic polymerizers and concentrators, cellulose derivatives, and chlorinated rubbers. Good lacquers are obtainable with the aid of synthetic resins and gums.

Oil is also saved in paint formulas by joining natural oils with a synthetic product, and the German magazine *Die Farben Zeitung* states that good commercial paints are obtained now by using blown and sulphonated oils or adding slow-drying oils, such as tall oil ester, whale oil, soybean oils, and (increasingly more often) synthetic drying oils. Their use is augmented by alkyd resins which produce a satisfactory nonyellowing soybean by alkyde as well as whale and tall oil alkyds. These oil-saving paint combinations are used today with good results for rust protection by the defense industries, the German railroad system, and other exacting consumers.

Slow-drying oils, such as soybean, hempseed, and fish oils, are turned into quick-drying ones by high-pressure blowing methods at varying temperatures. Normal drying oils are obtained in conjunction with alkyd and phenol resins in combination with synthetic resins and chlorinated rubbers. Alkyd and phenol resins are making good outdoor paints in combination with synthetic softeners and the addition of vinyl or acryl resins and chlorinated rubber.

Dehydrated castor oils are substituted for wood oil in waterproof and weatherproof lacquers by the aid of synthetic resins. By adding phenol resin a close wood oil substitute is made of linseed oil which produces a light product of considerable surface strength.

Changes in Resins

Glycerin is now frequently replaced by pentaerythritol in the manufacture of improved natural gums and resins. The resulting esters are nearly as good as glycerin esters. Copal esters are employed with tall oil esters and fish-oil products for manufacturing improved oil lacquers.

In consequence of their easy access to the raw material German chemists seem to have thrown themselves enthusiastically into the development of nitrocellulose lacquers which, in combination with alkyd and other synthetic resins, are growing into important fillers and outside protectors. What interests the paint industry most in this particular group of materials is their ability as substitutes for unavailable paint components. Preparations of cellulose derivatives are used as quick dryers, thinners, and softeners.

Melamine resins are used now more often in combinations with alkyds and produce a hard enamel at low temperatures which shows good resistance to water, alkalies, fats, and similar solvents, and, therefore, can find ready employment in chemical work. These melamine-alkyd combinations of differing proportions are reported also to have given satisfactory results in ordinary outside protection. Experiments in the use of melamine and cellulose combinations are being carried on but do not seem yet sufficiently advanced to permit any conclusion. Urea resins are frequently heard of in connection with phosphoric acid and acid phosphates for metal-protection paints and are coming in strongly for air-drying lacquers, although the main ingredient of the formula is a phenol resin. However, German chemists are not finished yet with melamines, and they think that further refinements will be obtained soon by their aid.

Correcting Discoloring

Trouble is had in consequence of the color instability of some of the phenol resin formulas in the manufacture of lacquers. Improvements have been made in this direction by closer attention to the temperature of the mixture during the cooking process. Hydration of comarone resins is lessening their tendency to yellowing and is making them more amenable to solution with chlorinated rubber and alkyd resins. Using polymerizers of different strength is eliminating the fault of lifting of the first coat when the second is applied in the case of vinyl and alkyl resin paints. Chlorinated rubber is becoming helpful in connection with hard and alkyd resins and bituminous substances for the coating of chemical containers.

Considerable activity has developed in the production of acryl and methacryl lacquers which now serve a multitude of purposes. They are giving satisfactory results in heat-resisting enamels and are gaining ground also through the use of the medium hard acryls in the manufacture of nonyellowing metal lacquer coverings. By adding nitrocellulose they make a well-drying coating.

Acryl and vinyl are now, together with the alkyds, the most important film-builders in water emulsion formulas of low-oil, poor or oilfree products. However, great care must be taken in proportioning the various components of these paints to make them fully satisfactory for outside coatings. Good results are obtained with simple combinations of oilfree synthehic resins, cellulose, or vegetable glues. These emulsions are now more carefully investigated, especially as to their applicability on stone and stucco surfaces. Monocalcium phosphate is suggested as opening a useful route for further improvement and study of that subject.

Anticorrosion Pigments

German paint chemists expect a great deal from the development of new anticorrosive pigments to serve as substitutes for lead. This field of research has been rather neglected in the past, but it now finds new encouragement under war conditions.

Working on the theory that the protection of the painted metal surface results from a continuous oxidation process owing to the meeting of the metal and the paint, and spurred by an almost unlimited demand for metal-protective paints, old and new processes are re-examined. Iron phosphate pigments are widely used, but other combinations are zinc and lead, zinc plumbates of aluminum or antimony, and zinc aluminates are tried with good success. Zinc ferrite is making headway primarily because of its low oil requirement. Combinations of zinc yellow and synthetic resins are recommended. An often-seen formula contains 75 percent zinc yellow, 10 percent iron oxide red, and 15 percent of talc.

While paint chemists will watch with interest these German efforts to overcome a difficult material situation, international commerce is likely to be more concerned about their possible effect on the world's trade in paint materials after the war. Independent of the political outcome of the struggle, the war will have in its wake severe economic repercussions. The replacement of important commodities is bound to make itself felt—and not only in Germany. Much depends of course on the effectiveness of the German efforts. But even small beginnings often produce unexpected results, as is evidenced by such classical examples as the replacing of vegetable indigo by synthetics.

Permanent Effects

If the Germans should succeed in holding down permanently their consumption of oils by the substitution of oil-saving formulas, or save oils by making the natural product more effectively, they will doubtless less oil in the future and so will the paint industry of every other country in due course. If, on the other hand, the Germans and the paint chemists of the rest of the world will continue with their studies in the improvement of such natural products as oils, fats, resins, and gums, and make them more satisfactory for use, there is no saying whether the paint industry will not find new and even more profitable employment for them. This in time most certainly will lead to an increase in their demand.

Similarly, there is plenty of evidence in the history of international commerce of where the introduction of substitutes has not only benefited the materials for which they were substituted but has added, also, a new and valuable commodity to the stock in trade of business, that outdistanced even in volume the replaced article because of wider applicability.

It must be kept in mind in this respect that paint research is bound to be very active during the coming years everywhere, including the United States. It is true that the Allied countries have access to all important paint materials and are not cut off from accustomed supplies as are Germany and the nations of the European continent. But, difficulties of transportation have their effect on the market in paint materials right here and most certainly in England. So what is going on in Germany is duplicated in these United States and England, although to a minor degree. Neither have the Germans a monoply in brains.

Paint chemistry, therefore, is likely to look a great deal different after the war than it looks now. The shipment of paint materials along prewar routes may become unprofitable when substitutes undermine the price structure of the conventional raw materials. It is a situation that needs the most careful attention because of its almost unlimited potentialities for good, as well as bad.

Synthesizing Drying Oils

—Continued from page 7

factor of 390 to 2700 Angstrom units The linseed oil sample which is reacted upon by the sodium tertiary butylate shows an absorption factor of 195 and 2350 Angstrom units and a factor of 128 at 2700 Angstrom units. The lesser absorption factor in the case of the sodium tertiary butylate is due to the low concentration (5 percent) of the alcoholate used.

Polyhydric alcohols, of which glycol is an example, may also be used, as shown in example XI hereinafter given.

In the above examples it has been shown that the present procedure may be carried out by the use of alkali metal alcoholates but solutions of the alkali hydroxides in alcohols may also be used, as in one part of example V. Thus 10 grams of potassium hydroxide dissolved in 50 grams each of dry ethyl and butyl alcohols may be used. Samples of linseed oil fatty acids may be mixed with either of the alcoholic solutions of potassium hydroxide in the proportion of one part of the fatty acids to four parts of the alcoholic alkali hydroxide solution. The potassium soaps of the linseed oil fatty acids which are formed are sealed in glass tubes with the alcohol-KOH solution and heated for several hours at 150° C. Spectographic analysis of the thus treated material indicates that they contain substances having the conjugated double bond, the absorption values being 515 at 2350 Angstrom units and 270 at 2700 Angstrom units. Other alkali hydroxides serve as well in carrying out the invention, thus sodium hydroxide may be used, but the reaction is slower due to its very limited and difficult solubility in alcohols.

Example XI

It is not necessary that the material being reacted upon be a fatty acid but various whole oils or fats may be used directly, as indicated in examples VI and VII. As a further example of this procedure, one mol of linseed oil and 4 mols of potassium hydroxide are dissolved in an excess of glycol. The soap thus produced is refluxed for several hours and the fatty acids isolated. The glycol being very soluble in water is easily removed in the isolation procedure. Because of the high boiling point of glycol the refluxing of the mixture takes place at 195° C. and as a result the reaction is very quickly completed. Spectrographic analysis of the resultant product shows an absorption of 410 at 2350 Angstrom units and 210 at 2700 Angstrom units, thus indicating large quantities of the conjugated double bond components.

As a further example of the use of a natural oil as the starting ingredient one mol of soybean oil may be refluxed for five and one-half hours with 4 mols of potassium hydroxide in isoamyl alcohol. The boiling point in this instance is 130° C. The resultant product is then subjected to a vacuum distillation so as to remove the isoamyl alcohol. The resultant product will be found to contain the the conjugated ingredients as indicated by an absorption factor of 373 at 2350 Angstrom units and 70.5 at 2700 Angstrom units.

As a further example of the treatment of a natural lipid material, samples of linseed oil may be treated with an excess of potassium hydroxide dissolved in one case with methanol (methyl alcohol) and in another case with ethyl alcohol. The thus produced fatty acids are then sealed in glass tubes and heated at 110° for twenty-four nours, and when isolated indicate a high content of conjugated double bond ingredients, the absorption being 515 at 2350 Angstrom units.

Poppyseed oil may likewise be reacted in accordance with this procedure by treating with the alkaline reagent, potassium hydroxide dissolved in dry butyl alcohol. The reaction is preferably carried out in a vessel which has been sealed under vacuum in order to protect the resultant products from oxidation and to permit higher temperatures which speed the reaction. A reaction temperature of 110° C. when maintained for twenty-one hours produces an excellent increase in conjugation. If desired sodium butylate in excess of four volumes of butyl alcohol may be used as the alkaline reagent with each volume of poppyseed oil in place of potassium hydroxide in dry butyl alcohol.

Example XII

The use of the foregoing methods for producing conjugation in substances in which the double bonds are originally in the unconjugated positions involves the ultimate saponification of the oil or fat used as the starting ingredient, and the resultant fatty acid in which the double bonds are in the conjugated condition may be resynthesized to the corresponding esters of monohydric and polyhydric alcohols such as linoleyl alcohol, glycerol, or glycol for the production of useful film-forming materials. Thus the fatty acids of linseed and soybean oil after having been subjected to any of the procedures outlined above may be converted to the glycerides by heating mixtures of ten equivalents of the fatty acid and nine equivalents of glycerin at from 150 to 170° C. for from four to six hours and thereafter maintaining the temperature at from 210 to 225° C. for six hours or longer while the mixture is shaken in an appropriate vessel attached to a source of partial vacuum for the removal of generated vapors. The resulting glycerides have a light color, in some instances even lighter than the corresponding natural oils. Thus the glycerides prepared from soybean and linseed oils which have been treated in accordance with my procedure are water-white and dry rapidly to give a water-white film on glass. The films are tenacious, relatively hard, free from wrinkles, and so clear that it is difficult to distinguish them from the glass on which they are applied.

For purposes of comparing the drying speed which may be achieved by the use of my process linseed oil may be saponified by treatment for one minute with potassium hydroxide and then washed to free it from impurities and to isolate the pure dry fatty acid mixture. One-half of the fatty acid mixture is then treated with sodium butylate for five hours to increase the conjugation as in the foregoing procedures while the other half is permitted to remain untreated. Both samples are then resynthesized to the corresponding glycerides by heating with glycerin, the fatty acids being in excess of the stoichiometric equivalent quantity of glycerin necessary to produce the triglyceride.

The glycerides resulting from the fatty acids which had not been treated in accordance with my procedure had a drying time of four days and produced a film on glass which was almost water-white. The glycerides made from fatty acids treated in accordance with my procedure to increase conjugation had a drying time of about two days and produced a film on glass which was water-white, perfectly clear, tenacious, relatively

hard, and free from wrinkles. For purposes of comparison tung oil of usual commercial quality produced under like conditions and on glass, a hard opaque mottled-white film.

A similar parallel procedure was run using soybean oil as the initial ingredient, one-half of the resultant soybean fatty acids, mixture being treated to increase the conjugation and the other half untreated. The untreated fatty acid when resynthesized to the corresponding glycerides produced a substance which did not dry after seven days when applied as a film on glass, whereas the glycerides prepared from soybean fatty acids treated in accordance with my procedure in two days dried to a hard, water-white film when applied to glass.

The glycerides produced from material which is treated in accordance with any of the examples herein may be formed into paints, lacquers, resins, varnishes, and the like by suitable additions. Thus by the addition of pigments, fillers, modifiers, softeners, plasticizers, thinners, and the like, I may produce lacquers or paints, or by merely using thinners and modifying resins, waxes, and oils I may produce a lacquer or varnish.

Example XIII

As an example of the use of organic bases, particularly the amines, one part of linseed oil may be admixed with two parts of absolute ethyl alcohol in which an excess of triethylamine is present and the mixture sealed under vacuum and heated for twenty-two hours at 110° C. This treatment resulted in an appreciable increase of the conjugated constituent as indicated by the standard "diene test" for conjugation and also by spectrographic analysis.

Likewise the fatty acids from linseed oil when admixed with two volumes of absolute alcohol having an excess of triethylamine yields an appreciable increase of the conjugated double bond constituents after heating in a sealed tube at 110° C. for twenty-two hours.

The fatty acids from linseed oil likewise yield an increase in the conjugated double bond constituents when heated at 110° C. in a sealed tube for twenty-two hours with two volumes of dry butyl alcohol having an excess of tributylamine.

By increasing the temperature, increased amounts of the conjugated double bond constituents may be obtained when using the amines as the basic reagent. Thus, when linseed oil admixed with two volumes of dry butyl alcohol having an excess of tributylamine is sealed in a vacuum and heated for twenty-two hours at a temperature which is gradually increased of from 140° C. to 175° C., the amounts of conjugated double bond constituents which result are greater than that resulting from the corresponding treatment at 110° C. Likewise when poppyseed oil is heated with an excess of tributylamine in a sealed tube at 250° C. for twenty hours a good increase of the conjugated double bond constituents results.

The treatment using the amines as the basic reagent is likewise applicable to the esters of the fatty acids. Thus methyl esters of fatty acids from linseed oil in an excess of tributylamine when sealed under vacuum and heated for twenty hours at 250° C. yields a good increase of the conjugated double bond constituents.

Example XIV

In some instances it is possible to dispense with the solvent carrier such as the excess of alcohol used in certain of the preceding examples. Thus linseed oil when mixed with an excess of solid sodium ethylate and heated quickly to 180° C. in an oil-bath yields a moderate increase in the conjugated double bond constituents. Similarly linseed oil may be heated with an excess of dry powdery sodium methylate in a tube which has previously been sealed under vacuum. When the heating is carried on at 110° C. for twenty-seven hours a reaction occurs locally around the solid particles and yields a moderate increase in the conjugated double bond constituents.

Similarly, linseed oil may be heated with an excess of solid sodamide in a tube in which the ingredients are sealed under vacuum. When heated at 110° C. for twenty-four hours a good increase of the conjugated double bond constituent occurs. The use of solid metallic sodium yields a moderate increase of the conjugated double bond constituents as does also solid potassium hydroxide (pellets). Likewise solid aluminum ethylate produces a slight increase of the conjugated double bond constituents when heated at 110° C. for twenty-four hours.

Example XV

As an example of the manner in which the process may be carried out on fish oils, the following procedure is given:—Codliver oil and an excess of sodium methylate which has been dissolved in methanol to obtain a 5 percent solution is sealed under vacuum and then heated to 110° C. for five hours. A very large increase in the conjugated double bond constituents is observed.

Example XVI

Long-chain fatty acids which have been treated in accordance with any of the foregoing procedures to produce conjugated double bond constituents may be reacted with alcohols or alcohols containing conjugated double bonds made in accordance with the foregoing processes may be reacted with organic acids, and as a result there is produced quick drying esters which have an especial utility as the basic material of quick drying waxes.

The acid and alcohol are merely heated together with a suitable catalyst such as a small quantity of sulphuric acid or gaseous hydrochloric acid, until the reaction is completed. The ester, or wax, is then washed with an appropriate solvent to remove the excess acid or alcohol, depending upon which was originally used in excess, and isolated in the usual manner.

The presence of water in the reaction mixtures of my invention diminishes the velocity of the reaction for the production of the conjugated double bond structure. Thus when 3.5 grams of potassium hydroxide, 25 grams of ethyl alcohol, 2.5 grams water and 5 cubic centimeters of linseed oil are refluxed for five hours the spectrographic absorption at 2350 Angstrom units is 30.6, and at 2700 Angstrom units 7.5. However, if higher temperatures than the boiling points of the lower alcohols are employed the effect of the water in diminishing the velocity of the reaction is minimized, and this is particularly true in the case of butyl alcohol and its higher homologs in which the solubility of water is sufficiently limited that it is effectively isolated from the zone of influence of the reaction and its reaction inhibiting effect is correspondingly diminished. The water which apparently may be produced by the reaction between the alkali hydroxides and any alcohols which may be present apparently is insufficient to effect the reaction.

Throughout the specification and claims, where the term, "unconjugated polyene compound," is used it is intended to mean compounds of natural or synthetic origin in which there is a long carbon chain having two or more double bonds in the unconjugated relationship, illustrative materials being natural oils of flaxseed, cottonseed, corn, rape, soybean, poppyseed, peanut, sunflower seed, teaseed, perilla seed, fish oil, such as the oils of codliver or whale oil, or the fatty acids, esters, simple or complex glycerides and waxes or soaps derived from these natural oils, or the isolated constituents thereof, such as linolic, linoleic and arachidonic acids, or the isolated ene-ols, such as linolyl alcohol, all of which have the common characteristic that they include the long carbon chain having two or more double bonds in the unconjugated relationship.

By the terms, "excess," of a basic reagent and "in excess of," or "more than a stoichiometric equivalent amount," I mean a quantity of basic reagent which is in excess of the molar equivalent quantity of basic reagent corresponding to the amount of unconjugated polyene present. In other words, as clearly shown in example IX, the present invention contemplates the utilization of the basic reagent in such proportion that it be present in a greater amount than the corresponding molar quantity based on the quantity of the polyene. In other words, for each molecule or molar quantity of polyene the present invention contemplates the presence during reaction, of a molecule or molar quantity of alkali and in addition to this an appreciable excess.

Claims

It is evident that many modifications may be made in the foregoing procedures by utilizing various analogous material or by utilizing obvious variations in the stated procedures without departing from the spirit of the invention heretofore described and claimed as follows:—

1. A process for producing conjugation in unconjugated fatty polyene compounds which comprises treating the unconjugated polyene compound in the substantial absence of water and at an elevated temperature with an excess of a basic reagent.

2. A process for producing conjugation in unconjugated polyene compounds which comprises treating an unconjugated fatty polyene compound in the substantial absence of water and at an elevated temperature with an excess of an alkali alcoholate.

3. A process for producing conjugation in unconjugated polyene compounds which comprises subjecting a mixture of an unconjugated polyene comprising a fatty acid compound and a basic reagent in the substantial absence of water to an elevated temperature, the basic reagent present being in excess of the stoichiometric proportion based upon the quantity of fatty acid occurring in the mixture.

4. A process for producing conjugation in unconjugated polyene compounds which comprises subjecting a mixture of an unconjugated polyene comprising a fatty acid compound, a basic reagent and a nonaqueous solvent, in the substantial absence of water, to an elevated temperature, the basic reagent present being in excess of the stoichiometric proportion based upon the quantity of fatty acid occurring in the mixture.

5. A process for producing conjugation in unconjugated fatty acid compounds which comprises subjecting a mixture of an unconjugated fatty acid compound and a basic reagent, in the substantial absence of water, to an elevated temperature, the basic reagent being present in excess of the stoichiometric equivalent of fatty acids occurring in the mixture.

6. The process of preparing a film-forming material from fatty polyene compounds having two or more unconjugated double bonds, which comprises treating such unconjugated polyene compound in the presence of a nonaqueous solvent and in the substantial absence of water and at an elevated temperature with an excess of a basic reagent, and reacting the thus formed product with glycerin at an elevated temperature.

7. The process of preparing a film forming material from fatty polyene compounds having two or more unconjugated double bonds which comprises treating such unconjugated polyene compounds in the presence of a nonaqueous solvent and in the substantial absence of water and at an elevated temperature with an excess of basic alcoholate and reacting the thus formed product with glycerin at an elevated temperature.

8. A process for converting natural relatively nondrying fatty oils having two or more unconjugated double bonds into relatively rapidly drying oils by producing conjugation of the unconjugated polyenes, which comprises subjecting such a natural relatively nondrying oil and a basic alcoholate in the substantial absence of water to an elevated temperature, the basic alcoholate being present in excess of the stoichiometric equivalent of fatty acids occurring in the mixture, and heating the thus formed product with glycerin.

9. A process for converting natural relatively nondrying fatty oils having two or more unconjugated double bonds into relatively rapidly drying oils by producing conjugation of the unconjugated polyenes, which comprises subjecting such a natural relatively nondrying oil and an alkali alcoholate, in the substantial absence of water, to an elevated temperature, the alkali alcoholate being present in excess of the stoichiometric equivalent of fatty acids occurring in the mixture, and heating the thus formed product with glycerin.

10. A process for preparing quick-drying wax which comprises under substantially nonaqueous conditions treating an unconjugated polyene long chain alcohol at an elevated temperature with more than a stoichiometric equivalent amount of a basic reagent until conjugation is produced therein and thereafter reacting the thus treated long chain alcohol with an organic acid.

11. A process for preparing quick-drying material which comprises under substantially nonaqueous conditions treating an unconjugated polyene long-chain organic acid at an elevated temperature with more than a stoichiometric equivalent amount of a basic reagent until conjugation is produced therein, and thereafter reacting the thus treated organic acid and a polyhydric alcohol.

12. A process for preparing quick-drying wax which comprises under substantially nonaqueous conditions separately treating unconjugated polyene long-chain organic acid and unconjugated polyene long-chain polyhydric alcohol at an elevated temperature with more than a stoichiometric equivalent amount of an alkali alcoholate until conjugation is produced in each, and thereafter reacting the thus treated polyene alcohol and polyene acid.

13. A process for preparing a quick-drying surfacing composition from an organic acid material and an organic alcohol material both of which have a long-chain carbon linkage structure and at least one of which includes unconjugated double bonds which comprises heating the material having such unconjugated double bond structure with an excess of basic reagent under substantially nonaqueous conditions, and then heating the thus produced product with the other material.

Trade Briefs

Alston-Lucas Paint Company is now located in its new factory at 7701 West Forty-seven street, Lyons, Ill.

Edward R. Van Cleef has been named manager and vice-president of the Passono-Hutcheon Company, paint manufacturer, Boston. Mr. Van Cleef has been located at the Cleveland office of the company.

Bakelite Corporation, unit of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, has established a new sales office for 'bakelite' varnish resins at 2506 May street, Cincinnati, Ohio, under the direction of Robert B. Waters.

Salvatore M. Genevese has joined Packing Products Company, this city, in charge of the traffic department. Mr. Genevese was formerly in charge of traffic for nineteen years with the Mitsui Company of New York.

The American Molding Powder & Chemical Corporation has been formed with A. Bamberger as president. The company, which is located at 109 South Fifth street, Brooklyn, manufactures cellulose acetate molding powder.

Howard A. Tallen, president, and Harry H. Lowenstein, secretary-treasurer of the National Paint Salesmen's Association, were guests of honor at the first anniversary meeting of the Southern Tier Paint and Allied Salesmen's Club, held in Binghamton, N. Y., December 8.

Cincinnati Paint Club Reviews Chicago Meeting

Cincinnati, Jan. 12, 1942

The proceedings at the recent meeting of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association were reviewed at the regular monthly meeting of the Cincinnati paint club. Principal business transacted was the appointment of committee chairman to serve during the present year.

Gum Importers Elect C.F.Walden President

C. F. Walden, of Thurston & Braidich, this city, has been elected president of the American Gum Importers Association. O. G. Innes, of the O. G. Innes Corporation, has been named vice-president, and G. T. Hawxhurst, of S. Winterbourne & Co., has been elected secretary-treasurer.

Oil, Fats, and Waxes

December Refined Cottonseed Oil Consumption Up to 238,075 Barrels—Market Irregular—Crude Offerings Light at Ceiling Prices—Tallow Advanced—Sperm Oil Higher

Quotations on miscellaneous oils, fats and greases still had an upward trend last week. There were fewer advances than in the previous period but the course of cottonseed oil, lard and soybean futures was upward at times, and offerings of many other oils and fats were very light. Business was extremely quiet, many buyers and sellers still being disposed to adhere to a waiting course pending further developments at Washington. The uncertainty and confusion created by recent orders concerning ceiling prices and inventories was accentuated by a new order placing tung, palm, rapeseed and coconut oils as well as copra under government import control. A report was current that the Russian government was seeking a large quantity of linseed oil in this country through lend-lease operations for food purposes. Another development of interest was the publication of the monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau, showing a considerably larger consumption of refined oil during December than had been expected in oil trade circles. Crude cottonseed oil was firm in all parts of the South, with offerings light at ceiling prices.

Price Changes

Advanced

Beeswax, white, bleached, 2c. per lb.
refined yellow, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, edible, ½c. per lb.
Grease, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, 20c. to 25c. per 100 lbs.
Red oil, ½c. per lb.
Sperm oil, ½c. per lb.
Stearic acid, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Carnauba wax, No. 3 chalky, 2c. per lb.
No. 2 N.C., 1c. per lb.
No. 3 N.C., 2c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
181.4	**180.2**	**177.6**	**116.2**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Steady contract movement. New business good. Raw material firm. Oil quotations maintained.

Chinawood.—Added General Imports Order M-63, providing that all imports and supplies afloat must be sold to government agencies. Inquiries numerous. No prices or offerings.

Coconut.—Copra and coconut oil added to General Imports Order M-63. No offerings or prices.

Corn.—Crude reported sold at 12½c. to 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, Western mills.

Cottonseed. — Edible oil advanced ½c. per pound. Trade fairly active.

Oiticica.—No offerings, spot or futures. Quotations nominal. Frequent inquiries noted.

Palm.—Added to General Imports Order M-63. No offerings or prices.

Peanut.—Crude firm at recent advance. Offerings light. Prices nominal.

Perilla.—Firm at advance noted in previous week. Spot stocks light. Fair inquiry.

Rapeseed.—Added to General Imports Order M-63. No offerings.

Soybean. — Quotations underwent little change. Crude reported sold at 11¼c. per pound, Western mills; higher prices quoted by some sellers. Beans irregular.

There was no trading in soybean oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from January 10 to January 16, inclusive. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks. High.	Low.	Close.
May	....	....	11.75 bid
July	....	....	11.75 bid

Soybeans

Although soybean prices continued to show irregularity in the Western market last week, the trend was again upward in the main. The top prices recorded last week showed a recovery from the low point established early in December of 25 to 30 cents per bushel. The highest prices for the season were reached last September when sales were reported in the West at above $2 per bushel despite very favorable crop reports and prospects for the largest yield on record. Unfavorable weather for harvesting and marketing the crop during the Fall offset this favorable outlook, however, and led to active speculation for an advance.

When prices started to recede later on under the influence of depressing developments in the markets for other commodities, including vegetable oils, there was heavy liquidation of speculative accounts which carried soybean prices to a point which was regarded as far too low in view of the shortage of various oils and fats and the indicated increase in consumption of soybean oil. Last week cash beans sold in Chicago at approximately $1.85 per bushel and May futures at $1.90, these prices comparing with $1.57½ and $1.59¾ respectively in December last.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Jan. 16

General vegetable oil market remains quiet.

Coconut.—Refined, edible oil, 15c. to 15¼c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15½c. to 15¾c., drums, less car lots.

Corn.—Crude, mills, 12¼c. to 12½c. per pound. Refined, edible, 15c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15½c. to 16c., drums, less car lots.

Peanut.—Crude, South, 13c. per pound.

Soybean. — Crude, January-forward, 11¼c. to 11½c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was firmer. Trading fairly active. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing Jan. 16.	Jan. 9.
Cash, No. 2	$1.84¾	$1.83	...	...
May	1.90⅛	1.84	$1.89	$1.83⅜
July	1.92⅛	1.85⅞	1.90¾	1.85⅝

San Francisco—Jan. 14

Vegetable oil offerings light or entirely lacking. Market very quiet, following announcement of new government regulations.

Soybean.—Crude, 12c. per pound, tankcars, coast.

Oiticica.—Liquid oil quoted 26c. per pound, drums; solid, 25c.

Copra.—Nothing offered. Opinions conflicting as to whether South Seas copra can be used by oil producers.

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed price trend upward. Linseed oil quiet. Meal demand good.

Flaxseed. — Duluth, Jan. 16.—Flaxseed price trend mainly upward after the recent weakness caused by unconfirmed reports of an impending reduction in freight rates from Argentina. Crushers bought.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.
Saturday	$2.11½	$2.08¼
Monday	2.19	2.12
Tuesday	2.16	2.09¾
Wednesday	2.17¼	2.10¾
Thursday	2.18	2.17
Friday	2.22	2.15

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1942.	Receipts 1941.	Shipments 1942.	Shipments 1941.
This week	50	42,962	.....	.....
Since Aug. 1..	2,961,919	5,101,347	2,670,060	4,751,405

Minneapolis, Jan. 16.—A suddent spurt in cash flaxseed premiums, due to aggressive buying by one of the larger crushers, resulted in immediate offers to arrive and liberal transactions on that basis. Quality of offers improved noticeably. Estimated only five to six million bushels of crop unmarketed. Crushers buying futures; commission houses selling.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$2.15¼	$2.08¼	$2.11
Monday	2.21	2.12	2.13½
Tuesday	2.18	2.09	2.10¼
Wednesday	2.19¼	2.10¼	2.12
Thursday	2.20	2.11	2.12½
Friday	2.25	2.15	2.17¼

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1942.	Receipts 1941.	Shipments 1942.	Shipments 1941.
This week	275,000	127,400	64,400	14,000
Since Sept. 1..	7,637,400	948,800	885,800	414,300

Winnipeg, Jan. 16.—The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.56⅝	$1.59⅛	$1.59⅛
Monday	1.58	1.60	1.59½
Tuesday	1.57	1.59	1.58¾
Wednesday	1.57¼	1.59⅛	1.58½
Thursday	1.57½	1.59½	1.58¾
Friday	1.61	1.63	1.61½

Buenos Aires, Jan. 16.—Flaxseed, $1.11¾ per bushel. Exports this week, 433,000 bushels, including 402,000 to the United States. Total since January 1 as follows:—

To—	Bushels This year.	Bushels Last year.
United States	650,000	630,000
United Kingdom	24,000	161,000
Continent	31,000	4,000
Orders	.....	.....
Others	.....	78,000
Totals	705,000	873,000

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND

RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)

RUBY OLEINE
BRAND (*distilled*)
STAR BRAND
(*saponified*)
CANARY BRAND
(*very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.*)

PROCTER & GAMBLE
MAIN OFFICES
Gwynne Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
220 East 42nd St., New York City
Branches and stocks in all large cities

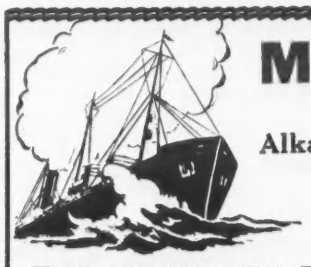
CHINA WOOD OIL
WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION
SPOT · Woolworth Building New York, N. Y. · FUTURE

Stearic Acid Oleic Acid Fatty Acids
(RED OIL)
A. GROSS & CO., 295 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1837 · FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J.
ASHLAND 4-8251 · CABLE: GROSSRAY

CHINA WOOD OIL
FOR AMERICAN DEFENSE AND INDUSTRY
UNIVERSAL TRADING CORPORATION
Cable: Unitracorp · 630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY · *Phone: CIrcle 5-7646*

THE BRODE CORPORATION
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
Domestic and Export
PRODUCTS OF COTTONSEED PEANUTS and SOY BEANS
Members—Memphis Merchants Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Meal)
New York Produce Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Oil)
Codes: Yopps, Robinsons, Bentleys A B C, 5th Edition Peerless

Headquarters for ROSIN OIL
WRITE FOR OUR "PINE TREE PRODUCTS" BOOKLET
NATIONAL ROSIN OIL AND SIZE COMPANY
R. K. O. Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N. Y.
Offices: 3001 West 47th Street, Chicago, Ill. · *Factory:* Savannah, Ga.



MENHADEN OIL
Light Cold Pressed
Alkali Refined · Kettle Bodied
Dark Pressed
Commercial Grades
Fish Oil Stearine
THE MENHADEN FISH PRODUCTS COMPANY
108 East York Street · Baltimore, Maryland

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	28,543,000
Previous week	28,346,000
Last year	4,331,000

Hull, Nov. 16.—Flaxseed, La Plata, £13⅝ per long ton; Calcutta, £20¾.

Linseed Oil.—A steady tone prevailed in the local linseed oil market, quotations generally being maintained by crushers at previous levels although the trend of flaxseed prices was upward at times. A steady movement was noted from local mills to consumers on unfilled contracts. New business continued quiet, however, operations being hampered by the recent government 90-day inventory order. A report was current that Russia was seeking 22,400,000 pounds of linseed oil in this market through lend-lease operations for food purposes. Confirmation was still lacking of an impending reduction in ocean freight rates on exports of flaxseed from Argentina. Steamship companies were said to be opposing this contemplated action. A report from Washington stated that the Argentina government is planning an increase in the production of linseed oil in that country and that for this purpose 6,000,000 bushels of seed will be needed as compared with a consumption in former years in oil production of only 1,000,000 bushels. The Buenos Aires flaxseed quotation was officially advanced three cents Friday morning to $1.11¾ per bushel.

Minneapolis, Jan. 16.—Uncertainty over government regulations hampering linseed oil business. Buyers taking tankcar lots when possible. Tankcars, 10.4c. per pound; cooperage, car lots, 11.3c.; warehouse lots, 11.7c.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1942.	1941.
This week	4,200,000	3,380,000
Since Sept. 1	81,450,000	65,630,000

San Francisco, Jan. 14.—Linseed oil moderately active. Sellers are finding some further outlets possible, in spite of the fact the larger part of the trade is contracted ahead for better than 90 days. Bookings reported in tankcars last week on basis of 9.9c. per pound. Open quotations:—Tankcars, 10.3c. per pound; drum lots, ex mill, 11.2c.; drum lots ex warehouse, 11.6c.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Linseed oil quiet. Tankcar, 10.2c. per pound; drums, car lots, 11.1c.; drums, less car lots, 11.5c.

London, Jan. 16.—Linseed oil, 41s. 6d. per cwt.

Linseed Meal.—Demand good. Producers quoting on a bulk basis owing to uncertainty concerning bag supplies and costs.

Minneapolis, Jan. 16.—Feeding of dry grain by farmers calls for a lot of ration mixing that involves large quantities of concentrate meals of the linseed and soybean class. As a result crushers have been able to dispose of most of their prospective output up to March 1 and some have sold for delivery up to May 1, which is very unusual. Shipping instructions very good. Carload lots, bulk, $38.50 to $39.50 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1942.	1941.
This week	11,800,000	11,120,000
Since Sept. 1	204,260,000	159,114,000

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Active call for linseed meal. Round lots, $39, nominal; car lots, $39.50 to $40; less than car lots, $41 to $42.

Cottonseed Oil

Refined oil futures irregular, within moderate limits. Cottonseed products firm in Southern markets.

Cottonseed Oil.—The chief event of the week in the local market for refined oil futures was the publication on Tuesday of the monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau. The indicated consumption of refined oil during December last, 238,075 barrels, was considerably larger than had been expected in the trade. The figures compared with 180,868 barrels in the previous month. The visible supply showed an increase during the month of only 21,700 barrels, as compared with an increase of 218,600 barrels in the same month in the previous year.

Owing to the narrowness of the speculation, however, the government report had little effect. Prices moved within comparatively small limits throughout the week. Prevailing sentiment was still apparently rather bullish, but the fact that prices were near the ceiling level militated against purchases for a rise. On the other hand, there was nothing in the news of the week to encourage operations on the short side. The speculative account is steadily shrinking. The open interest in the market on January 14 was only 1,135 contracts. This compared with 1,417 a week earlier.

Further tenders on January contracts brought the total for the month thus far up to 25. Crude oil was maintained at ceiling prices, with 12⅝c. quoted in the Southeast and the Valley. Transactions in all parts of the South were light owing to the limited offerings. Mills were said to be closing down in the hope of securing more remunerative prices later on. Live hog prices had an upward trend at times in the face of heavy receipts, arrivals in the principal Western centers for four days of the week aggregating 414,000 head, against 253,000 head in the same time last year.

The government announced the purchase of 12,246,416 pounds of lard during the week ended January 12. Importations were reported at New York last week of 2,630 drums of cottonseed oil, 1,422 tons of palm oil and 1,040 tons and 10 barrels of sunflowerseed oil.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from January 10 to January 16, inclusive, comprised 241 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
January	13.81	13.64	13.64@13.70
March	13.88	13.68	13.87@13.88
May	13.87	13.68	13.82 sale
July	13.86	13.72	13.82@13.83

Crude, Southeast, 12⅝c. nom.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Cottonseed oil in fair demand. Refined, edible oil, 15½c. to 16c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16½c., drums, less car lots.

Hull, Jan. 16.—Cottonseed oil, refined, 36s. 6d. per cwt.; crude, Egyptian, 31s. 1½d.

Cake and Meal.—A firm tone continued to be noted in all parts of the South. Offerings light. Meal demand increased.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—Jan. 14

Cottonseed meal, 8 percent, $42 to $43 per ton. Crude oil 12⅝c. per pound, ceiling price.

Memphis—Jan. 15

Crude cottonseed oil continued quiet. This section at a standstill. Asked price 12⅝c. per pound. Buyers handicapped by government regulation limiting stock to 90 days' supply. Some mills shutting down, awaiting a more favorable opportunity to sell oil. Meal in fair demand; 41 percent, $40 per ton, Memphis basis. Bulk slab cake, $36 to $36.50 per ton, Valley points. Hulls, $6 per ton, mill points. Closing cottonseed and soybean meal quotations on Memphis exchange as follows:—

	Jan. 8.	Jan. 15.
January	$38.75@39.25	$39.35@39.75
March	39.75@40.00	40.00@——
May	39.75@39.90	40.15@——
July	39.90@40.25	40.25@40.55
October	——@——	40.25@——

Closing soybean meal futures:—

January	$40.50@——	$43.50@——
March	39.40@——	41.15@41.45
May	39.40@39.55	40.70@——
July	39.15@39.50	40.50@40.85
October	——@——	40.25@——

Fatty Acids

Capric Acid.—Firm at recent advance. Fair request for moderate lots.

Castor Oil.—Basic material firm. Acid quotations maintained. Demand fair.

Cottonseed Oil.—Quotations stationary. Tone firm. Trade fairly active.

Red Oil.—Stronger with raw material. Prices up ½c. Demand good.

Stearic Acid.—Prices ½c. higher on increased production costs. Trade fairly active.

Chicago—Jan. 16

Fatty acids continue in good demand. Corn oil, double distilled, 14¾c. to 15c. per pound, tankcar; 15¼c. to 15½c., drums, car lots; 15¾c. to 16c., drums, less car lots; coconut oil, acidulated, 17c. to 17¼c. per pound, tankcar; 17½c. to 17¾c. drums, car lots; 18c. to 18¼c., drums, less car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14¼c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 14¾c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15¼c., drums, less car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3¾c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4¾c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¾c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Primary situation firm. Offerings light. Steady here.

Sardine.—Crude production continued small. Local refined stocks comparatively light. Fair inquiry. Market firm.

Sperm.—Still under full priority

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control. Quotations higher; bleached, 38 degrees, .1301c. per pound.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore—Jan. 14

Fishing off North Carolina coast apparently ended. Crude oil stocks light. Trading slow owing to uncertainty concerning ceiling prices and other regulations.

San Francisco—Jan. 14

Fishing in San Francisco Bay practically ended for this season. No further reduction expected here, although operations continue at Monterey and in Southern California. Unconfirmed sale reported in Northern California at 61c. per gallon, and in Southern California at 67½c. Believed 65c. ceiling justified in Northern California. California Products Institute reported 4,434 tons raw fish turned in during week ended January 9, all but 71 tons at Monterey.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Local spot trade fairly active. Supplies light. Quotations are up ¼c.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Choice white grease, 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound.

Lard.—Local cash trade fairly active. Market firmer with futures. Government reported purchase of 12,246,416 pounds during week ended January 10.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Following is a lard price record, per 100 pounds, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing Jan. 16.	Closing Jan. 9.
Cash	$10.79	$10.67	$10.77	$10.65
May	12.40	12.30	12.32	12.27
July	12.60	12.50	12.55	12.50

Stearin.—Moderate lots in fair request on spot. Market firm.

Tallow.—More active and firmer. Sales at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound for extra. Offerings light on rise.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Inedible tallow, prime, 9½c. to 9⅝c. per pound.

Animal Oils

Neatsfoot.—Inquiry good. Local stocks small. Raw material firm. Importations last week 82 tierces and 309 casks.

Oleo.—Local trade fairly active. Supplies moderate. Tone firm.

Waxes

Bees.—OPA revises white bleached prices higher. Pegged prices basic at 65c. per pound. Spot quotations:—Slabs, 58c. per pound; cakes, 59c.; discs, 60c. Pegged price on refined yellow, 62c.; spot quotation, 55c. to 56c.

Candelilla.—No shift in generally firm market.

Carnauba.—Local quotations under peg-price limit of OPA. Market, No. 3 chalky, 76c. to 77c. per pound; No. 2 North Country, 83c. to 84c.; No. 3 North Country, 78c. to 79c.; No. 1 and No. 2 yellow held at OPA price-peg. Understood that pegged prices prevail on ton lots. Usual trade differentials on smaller lots apply as before. Market down in Brazil, moderate. Little doing here.

Ouricury.—Selling mainly on basis of OPA price-peg. Apparently steady.

— v —

Flax Acreage Must Increase for 1942

—Continued from page 7

ties has been a factor in retarding flax plantings necessary for the production of 50,000,000 bushels. Preliminary acreage surveys for 1942 indicate a 12 percent loss in flax acreage in important Minnesota counties with a loss of 18 percent indicated in the intention-to-plant figures from California.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration program for 1942 has eliminated most of the soil depleting provisions for flaxseed crops, curtailed the grass and legume nurse cropping that has been so successful in the past two years when bumper crops were produced.

The Flax Institute feels that problem is of major importance in the national emergency and it should be brought to the attention of Department of Agriculture officials in such a manner that no doubts will remain as to the vital necessity for correction of the condition.

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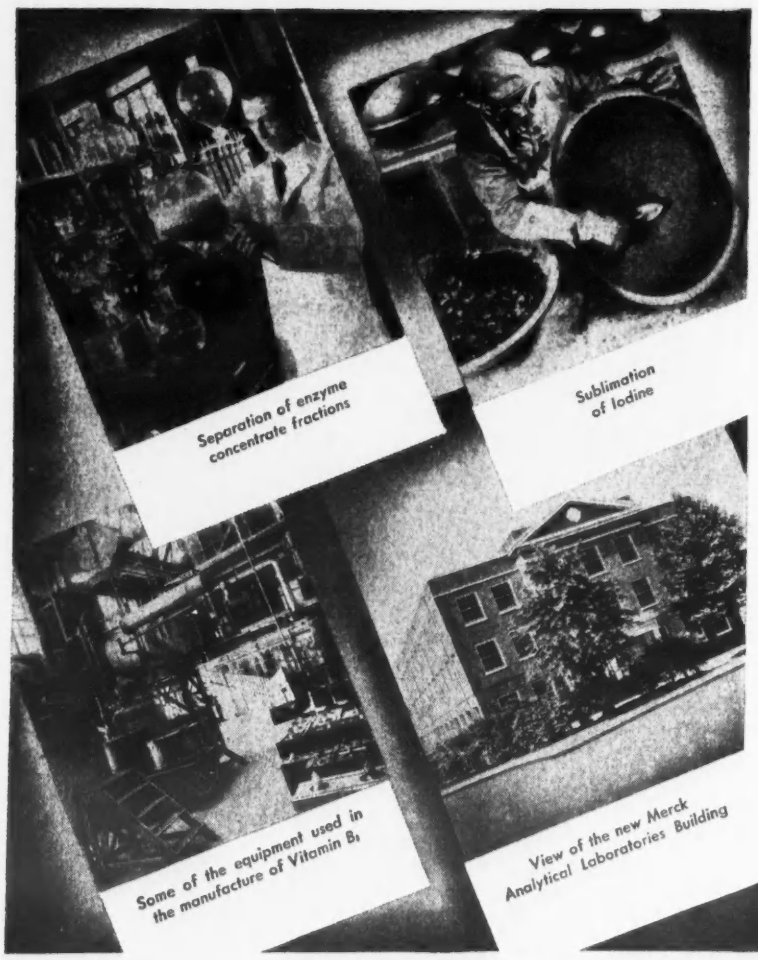
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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Quicksilver Quotations All Over the Lot But Market Is Down —Higher Prices on Chloral Hydrate and Glycerophosphates Not General — Market Strong

Price activity was a mixed variety during the past week that resulted in practically no change in basic values prevailing in the market for drugs and fine chemicals. Basically the market was strong as ever and there was no reason to expect that it would be less than strong for a long time to come.

The market on quicksilver appeared to be foggy in that it was extremely difficult clearly to discern what the actual price was. What was true for spot metal was also true for mercury on the Pacific Coast where quoted prices at times were lower than those at which spot factors actually bought metal. One thing was clear, local values were lower. Mercurials displayed great strength.

Two manufacturers of glycerophosphates advanced the group while others kept the former schedule in force. The result was no net change in minimum prices. The same developments and result came in chloral hydrate.

Boric acid and borax were back on the December 1 price basis pending ultimate findings to be based on a survey and study being made by the Office of Price Administration. The result is that one producer made no quotations at all and another sold only on the basis of price prevailing on date of sale.

Acid, Boric.—Present prices back to basis prevailing December 1. OPA making survey concerning prices to prevail over balance of first half of year. One producer not quoting at all. Another sells on basis of price prevailing on date of shipment.

Acid, Citric.—Little new. Very firm. Good call.

Acid, Tartaric.—Production from corn reported. Pilot plant building. Alcohol production from grain would cut supply of corn available for acid manufacture.

Adeps Lanae.—In strong position. No surplus.

Alcohol.—February deliveries may be smaller due to inventory stocks of users. Whisky makers propose to increase alcohol production suggested by OPM. Market strong. Demand outruns supply.

Aloin.—Shows price stability. Raw material costs hold high.

Ammonia Bromide. — Very firm. Sales engage production well ahead.

Amyl Acetate. — Active demand. Needs expanding steadily.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Values very firm. Complete price stability on metal maintained.

Borax.—Prices back to December 1 basis. OPA surveying market. One purchaser stops quoting. Another selling only on basis of prices prevailing on date of sale. OPA action likely.

Calcium Glycerophosphate. — Two quarters advanced prices 3c. Another held them unchanged. Market $1.25 to $1.28 per pound, as to seller.

Castor Oil.—Prices unchanged. Demand good to excellent. No change in quotations on beans.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Castor oil firm. Demand brisk. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 13½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 14c.; tanks, 12⅜c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 13c.; drums, less than car lots, 13¾c.; tanks, 12½c.

Chloral Hydrate.—One quarter advanced prices 2c. Others retained former schedule. Market, 93c. to 95c. per pound as to seller.

Cocoa Butter. Stabilized at ceiling level. Demand good.

Codliver Oil.—Stocks believed sufficient to meet needs until new production comes on market here.

Collodion.—Firm to firmer due to strong position of raw materials.

Cream of Tartar.—Strong. In moderate supply. Good call.

Creosote.—Hard to get at any price. definite shortage noted.

Ephedrine.—Demand excellent. Production cost of natural high. Synthetic apparently stabilized.

Fish Liver Oils.—Offerings small. Market strong. Few local quotations.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—Offerings very light. Market laboring under the uncertainty of whether a definite price control will be set up. Fishing practically at standstill since the start of the war—at least on sharks. Prices nominal:—Low potencies, to 20,000 U.S.P. units vitamin A per gram, 16c.; 30,000 to 40,000 at 20c. to 22c.; 60,000 to 80,000 range, 24c. to 26c.; 100,000 at 35c.

Formaldehyde.—Demand running at high levels. Market for every pound produced.

Glycerin.—Active and strong but

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Quicksilver, $6 per flask.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.1	241.3	242.1	205.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Alcohol

Whisky stills for ethyl alcohol production! There was nothing like that in World War No. 1. In that crisis the law forbidding whisky manufacturers to make ethyl alcohol for industrial consumption was kept intact. And it led eventually to National Prohibition in the alleged interest of foodstuff conservation and increase in industrial alcohol output from grains.

World War No. 2 finds the law divorcing the two industries set aside and definite plans for turning whisky stills to ethyl alcohol production going rapidly forward.

The whisky makers assert their plants have a mashing and distilling capacity equal to about 180,000,000 wine-gallons annually of spirits of various proofs averaging 140. Of this total capacity, the whisky stills can turn out annually about 60,000,000 wine-gallons of 190-proof alcohol.

The whisky industry proposes that its output of lower-proof spirits be rectified to 190 proof in the industrial alcohol distilleries processing molasses.

The fly in the ointment is that molasses distillers are already working at plant capacity. In November, latest date for data, the rate of production of ethyl alcohol was 237,000,000 wine-gallons per year.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—
Southern States Federation Associates, Memphis, Tenn., February 26-28.

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compeltely stable. Ceiling prices observed. All orders scrutinized closely.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Glycerin steady. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Iodine and Iodides.—Sturdy market at fully maintained prices. Present stocks of crude proving adequate.

Iron Glycerophosphate.—Two quarters raise prices 9c. Others hold them unchanged. Market, $3.30 to $3.39 per pound.

Magnesia.—Demand excellent. Buyers trading, confident of price stability.

Magnesium Glycerophosphate.—Two quarters raise prices. Others retain former schedule. Market $3.25 to $3.34 per pound as to seller.

Menthol.—Believed stocks sufficient for at least a year. Those buying peppermint oil to make menthol sell some of their purchases.

Mercurials.—Exceptionally strong. Some mercurial makers would welcome price ceiling on quicksilver. Declare current sales mercurials involve loss.

Methanol.—Demand in high gear. Takes every gallon produced. No surplus for open market trading.

Milk Powder.—Entire schedule in firm position. Demand still excellent. Some surplus of whole milk powder.

Potash Glycerophosphate.—Two quarters advance prices 2c. Others keep old schedule. Market, $1.50 to $1.52 per pound.

Quicksilver.—Local factors report Pacific Coast market $198 per flask. Spot quotations down to $202 to $203 per flask. Some say it is $210 in single flask lots. One Pacific Coast factor says he sells there at $196 per flask and to New York customers at $201. Little metal, actually on spot, available.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—Quicksilver steady, routine. Stocks short. Offerings, March-April position, at $203. Prices vary up and down from that level, depending upon positions required or demanded. Higher levels for close-up or spot stocks.

Quinine.—Very strong position. Jap attacks on Netherlands East Indies render every ounce of quinine and pound of bark potentially more valuable here. Demand good.

Rochelle Salt.—Demand maintained in excellent volume. Strong undertones reflect high production cost.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 250 ounces; quantities of 500 ounces at ¼c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London is also provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Monday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Tuesday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Wednesday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Thursday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Friday	26⅞	35⅛	23½

Soda Glycerophosphate.—Two quarters raise quotations 2c. on powder and crystals; 1c. on solution. Others keep former schedule. Market, crystals, $1.25 to $1.27 per pound; powder, $1.30 to $1.32; solution, 82c. to 83c.

Resale Markets

Demand for resale chemicals has improved moderately and a steadier to firmer undertone prevails on spot. Competition in the market has increased in ratio to the increase in the number but in the main there seems to be a reasonable degree of price stabilization.

Quotations obtained last week included:—Acetylsalicylic acid, $1.35 per pound; aminopyrene, $5.85; antipyrene, $3; saccharin, $3; acetophenetidin, $1.85; santonin, $230 per kilo; codliver oil, U.S.P., $72 per 30-gallon drum; theobromine, $17 per pound; caffeine, $11.50; and salicylic acid, U.S.P., $1.

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Brooklyn Polytechnic to Offer Eleven New Chemistry Courses

Eleven new courses in chemistry and chemical engineering subjects will be offered during the second semester of the Graduate School at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, which opens January 29. Courses are given one evening a week with registration starting January 22.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

around trying to decide between the kind of legislation the whisky men wanted and the kind favored by the industrial alcohol distillers. Last week the house rushed through a compromise bill (H. R. 6325) sanctioning the practice for the duration of the war, and this week the senate approved it, so it's legal now—as well as mandatory.

But, a lot of whisky distillers don't have the apparatus—pressure stills, rectifying columns, and so on—required to make alcohol of better than 160 proof.

Pinching Profits

Limitation of corporation wartime profits, or at least those of war contractors, will be pressed in Congress again as soon as the house naval affairs committee decides to release its survey of earnings of certain concerns doing war work. But the administration is cool to the idea, and there is little prospect such a law will pass.

As much as certain New Dealers like the theoretical idea of a ceiling on corporation profits, the army and the navy seem to have the better of it with their practical argument that this would discourage companies from making warstuff. The Treasury once suggested a profits limitation tax, but has now swung back to favoring high normal and excess profits corporation taxes. This goes after earnings from the top down rather than from the bottom up, and if carried to the extreme would amount to the same thing—but the principle is different.

No Cadmium Cans

A by-product regulatory function of OPM's complete control of many commodities is illustrated by the announcement that OPM will not release any supplies of cadmium for plating containers or utensils for the food industry because the Food and Drug Administration and the Public Health Service have found that cadmium-plating causes serious food poisoning.

Owing to the shortage of tin and aluminum, many manufacturers began using cadmium-plating for containers, utensils, and refrigerator trays. The Federal Security Agency issued a warning, which was the extent of its authority, but OPM simply dried up the source of cadmium—and that's that.

Vitamins and Victory

Recommendations that vitamin A be conserved by reducing its content in various compounded drug preparations are being rather widely followed by the trade, it is believed, but OPM may get out a conservation or limitation or some kind of order on the subject just to make it official.

Which illustrates how the complications of war economy have increased during the past twenty years—the War Industries Board of 1917-18 never gave a thought to the conservation of vitamins.

ADMA and Alien Captives

The American Drug Manufacturers Association has been advised to go ahead with its plans to hold its annual convention May 4 to 7 at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., which is a tip-off that the United States and Germany plan to exchange their captive diplomatic corps before then.

The big resort and convention hotel there is now closed to the public, being the internment point for German and Italian embassy staffs and their families—pretty soft—and a lot of associations have had to give up plans for conventioning there—which seems to be sort of overdoing the idea of being kind to your enemy at the expense of your own.

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Chemists Club to Hold Symposium on Broadcasting

The Chemists Club will hold a symposium on international broadcasting January 21. Physical aspects of directed beam, short-wave radio will be discussed by Raymond F. Guy, of the National Broadcasting Company. The symposium, preceded by a dinner in the club's dining room at 6:30 p.m., will begin at 8 o'clock.

ANY QUESTIONS?

On May 17, 1942 new government regulations become effective regarding the labeling of vitamin-fortified *foods purporting* to be *or represented for special dietary uses.*

A clear understanding of these regulations is essential to every manufacturer of primary and fortified vitamin products. The next few months provide an adjustment period for the manufacturer to incorporate the changes he desires in his products and his labels.

Standard Brands is admirably equipped to serve as consultant on problems involving the B Complex. Ask about the high-potency products listed below.

FLEISCHMANN'S
HIGH B YEASTS

Type	*Thiamine*		*Vitamin Potencies Per Gram*		
			As determined by the Fleischmann Laboratories:		and all the other known and unknown members of the Vitamin B Complex *natural to yeast.*
200-B	200 I.U.	*Plus*	Riboflavin	70 micrograms	
90-B	90 I.U.		Niacin (nicotinic acid)	600 micrograms	
50-B	50 I.U.		Pyridoxine (B_6)	85 micrograms	
			Pantothenic Acid	200 micrograms	

FLEISCHMANN'S
BEE-FLEX TYPE 321

		Vitamin Potencies Per Gram		
		As determined by the Fleischmann Laboratories:		and all the other known members of the Vitamin B Complex *natural to yeast.*
Thiamine (B_1)	170 I.U.	Niacin (nicotinic acid)	500 micrograms	
Riboflavin (G)	500 micrograms	Pyridoxine (B_6)	85 micrograms	
		Pantothenic Acid	250 micrograms	

Experience in the nutrition field and extensive research facilities make Standard Brands a logical consultant on problems concerning food and pharmaceutical uses of these Fleischmann products.

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Pharmaceutical Division

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HYOSCINE
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SANGUINARINE
SPARTEINE
STROPHANTHIN
YOHIMBINE
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NOW IN
WORLD WAR II
OUR laboratories are answering the challenge of keeping pace with the unprecedented demand for alkaloids, glucosides, and allied drug extractives for domestic consumption and for export to the other countries of the Western Hemisphere.
Our alkaloidal chemists and botanical staff are cooperating with you to the utmost in coping with the present emergency in regard to our supplying this vital group of drug products. The service that we are rendering is backed by twenty-four years of continuous production of alkaloids, World War I experience, comprehensive research endeavors, and extensive manufacturing facilities.
INLAND ALKALOID COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists
TIPTON, INDIANA, U.S.A.

Obituaries

Prof. Harry W. Foote

Prof. Harry W. Foote, an authority on analytical chemistry and a member of the faculty of Yale University for forty-nine years, died January 14. He was sixty-six years of age.

Born in Guilford, Conn., Prof. Foote received a Ph.B. degree in 1895 and a Ph.D. degree in 1898 from Yale. Subsequently he studied in Leipzig and Munich.

He became an instructor in chemistry in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1898. He was made assistant professor in 1904 and professor of physical chemistry in 1912.

Harry Kingsborough

Harry Kingsborough, Western sales manager for the Krebs Pigment & Color Corporation, Wilmington, Del., died January 13. He was fifty-seven years old.

Mr. Kingsborough entered the paint business in 1900 as office boy for the Colonial Paint Company. He remained with that concern until 1906, rising to the positions of salesman and later superintendent. During the next twelve years he was with the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company. He became connected with the paint division of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in 1918; February 1, 1919, he transferred to the Krebs Corporation. He made his headquarters in Cleveland and represented his company in the Cleveland Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association.

Mr. Kingsborough was one of the most widely known men in the paint business. He was unmarried. His immediate survivors are his mother and a sister, both in Cleveland.

James J. Cummings, a sales representative for Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., for nearly twenty-three years, died January 8 at his home in Woodside, L. I. He was forty-eight years of age. During the World War I he served as a lieutenant with a Tank Corps. Surviving are his wife, a daughter and two sisters.

William F. Feeney, vice-president and treasurer of the International Products Corporation, this city, died in Miami Beach, Fla., January 10. Mr. Feeney had also been president and director of the Texas Land & Development Corporation, Plainview, Tex. Surviving are his wife, a daughter and a son.

Harry Morecraft, a former general superintendent of the United States Metals Refining Corporation, Carteret, N. J., died January 14. He was fifty-seven years of age.

Hoyt R. Shehan, vice-president, director and general manager of Wildroot Company, Buffalo, died January 9. He was sixty-one years of age.

Henry G. Wolf, for many years prominently identified with the Cincinnati paint trade and at one time associated with his brother, John in a varnish business founded by their father Herman Wolf, died January 2. He was sixty-one years of age. Mr. Wolf retired from the varnish making business about twenty years ago.

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Penna. Sugar Makes Initial Liquidating Payment

The Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Philadelphia, now known as the Penn Sugar Properties Company, has distributed to holders each share of common stock an initial liquidating dividend of $14 in cash, about six-tenths of a share of 5 percent preferred stock, $10 par, of the new Pennsylvania Sugar Company, resulting from a merger with Pennsylvania Alcohol Corporation and New Penn Manufacturing Company, and $7 face amount of new Pennsylvania Sugar Company 4 percent debentures, due 1952. Payment was made on surrender of certificates for common at Real Estate Trust Company, Philadelphia, for stamping.

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William D. Neuberg Company has announced the opening of new offices with enlarged facilities on the sixteenth floor of the Graybar building, 420 Lexington avenue, this city. The new telephone number is Lexington 2-3324.

Books You Can Use

Drug Retailing

Drug Store Management. By Herman C. Nolen and Harold H. Maynard. Cloth; 570 pages, 6 by 9 inches. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. $4.

This volume is a practical analysis of the successful methods, policies, and practices of retail drug merchandising in this country. Incorporating the ideas and suggestions of numerous successful pharmacists and well-known manufacturers, it presents complete, specific information regarding the operation of retail drug establishments.

This review is not alone valuable for the retailer, but likewise for the wholesaler and manufacturer, for it thoroughly describes the special and normal problems involved in the distribution of materials through drug stores.

The early chapters of the book discuss the place of pharmacy in the life-scheme and describe getting started in the drug business. There follows a systematic coverage of the many problems and departments making up the drug store. Included in the thirty chapters in the volume are discussions on: Buying goods; pricing for profit; sales promotion; effective store salesmanship; merchandising medicines, hospital supplies, baby goods, toilet articles, photographic supplies, candy, tobacco, and sundries; soda fountain operation; employee supervision; accounting methods; legal aspects of pharmacy; insurance for the pharmacy, and meeting competition effectively.

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Trade Briefs

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has developed a complete line of 'blackout and camouflage' paints.

Southern Phosphate Corporation has opened offices at 342 Madison avenue, this city, where it will make its headquarters. It previously was located in Baltimore.

James P. McGovern, Washington attorney who represents several trade groups and was counsel to the former Industrial Alcohol Institute, has filed formal application (W.D., A.G.O.—119a) as a veteran officer for army service in the present war. Mr. McGovern formerly had a captain's commission, and he has a reputation as a scrappy individual.

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'Solvamin' Booklet Ready

'Solvamin,' a natural source of riboflavin, is the subject of a bulletin just released by Commercial Solvents Corporation. The booklet describes the characteristics of 'Solvamin' and deals briefly with the importance of riboflavin in the human diet. A copy of the booklet can be obtained by writing the company at 17 East Forty-second street, New York, mentioning the REPORTER.

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We Invite Your Correspondence

Cellophane Packing Ban Extended to More Articles

The ban on use of cellophane and similar transparent materials derived from cellulose for certain packaging or manufacturing purposes has been extended to cover additional articles. The new order, issued as an amendment to Limitation Order L-20, is effective immediately and expires February 15. It does not apply to stocks of cellophane in users' hands on or before January 8, nor to stocks held by suppliers which were cut, processed or printed prior to January 8 in such a way that they could not be used by persons unaffected by the order.

Defense orders, as defined, and use of off-grade, waste or defective cellophane also are exempt. Producers are required to make periodic reports on sales or deliveries of waste material. Cellophane and similar transparent materials derived from cellulose are defined as having a thickness of less than five one-hundredths of an inch. Twenty-four general uses of the materials, either for packaging or manufacturing, are prohibited. The original ban applied only to ten general categories.

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Health Supplies Exempted From Copper Order

OPD Washington Bureau
January 13, 1942

An amendment to Copper Conservation Order M-9-c excepting health supplies from the restrictions of the order today was issued by the Director of Priorities. Health supplies, as defined in Order P-29, are added to list "B" of M-9-c and will take whatever rating is assigned by the Health Supplies Branch.

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Merck & Co. Reduces 'Frequency Injury Rate'

A reduction of 46 percent in the "frequency injury rate" for 1941, compared with previous years, was reported to 300 employees of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. The report was given at the annual safety dinner in the Elizabeth Elks' Club, Newark, January 13, by H. W. Johnstone, vice-president. In addition, the rate for 1940 was 40 percent below the rate of the whole chemical industry, Mr. Johnstone said. The rate is computed on the number of accidents per man hour of work. George W. Merck, president of the company, also spoke.

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A.C. Monagle Retires From Standard Brands

A. C. Monagle, vice-president of Standard Brands, Inc., this city, has retired from active service, the company announced last week. Mr. Monagle has been active in trade association work and had served as president of the New York Association of Manufacturers Representatives and of the Sales Executives Club of New York. He joined the Royal Baking Powder Company as sales manager in 1922.

Searle Leaves Continental For Crown Can Post

F. Gladden Searle has resigned from the Continental Can Company to become director of sales for the Crown Can Company, Philadelphia. Mr. Searle, who has been identified with the can industry for twenty years, will make his headquarters at the home office of Crown Can in Philadelphia. The company also announced that F. H. Braithwaite will continue as vice-president in charge of general line sales and S. Carle Colling as general manager of packer can sales.

F. Gladden Searle

Mr. Searle started the Continental Can Company soon after his return in 1919 from France, where he was a member of the A. E. F. He was appointed sales representative in Indiana. In 1927 he was appointed district sales manager of the Syracuse office, and in 1929 he established the first packers' can sales office for the Continental Can in New York city, with the title of assistant manager of sales, packers cans. A short time later he was promoted to manager of sales in the same division. In June, 1936, he was made general sales manager of the company, and in the fall of the same year, vice-president in charge of sales and advertising. Shortly thereafter he was elected to the board of directors.

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Dreyer Issues Catalog

Effect of dwindling supplies of raw materials essential to the perfumery and soap industries is evident in the new issue of the B Catalog of P. R. Dreyer, Inc., this city. The catalog lays before the perfume and soap makers the largest array of products ever offered in the history of the company.

From the laboratory efforts of Dreyer have come during the past year products produced to replace merchandise no longer available to the manufacturing consumer. Among the total of products presented are the Dreyer line of floral specialty perfume essences, Frenchy type; cologne and essences; cream, lotion, face powder, lipstick and rouge, artificial flower, perfumers' tinctures and bases, theatre and fly spray perfuming products.

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N.A.I.D.M. Summer Meeting Set for Hershey, Pa., June 8

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers will hold its 1942 Summer meeting in the Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pa., June 8 and 9. The mail for the Summer meeting was:—Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, 25; Hotel Hershey, 46.

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Folsom in OPM Purchase Post

F. M. Folsom, of Chicago, has been appointed Deputy Director of the Division of Purchases of Office of Production Management. Mr. Folsom is executive vice-president and general manager of Goldblatt Brothers, Chicago, and formerly served as vice-president in charge of merchandise of Montgomery Ward.

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Owens-Illinois Shifts Sales Personnel

Clark L. Rodgers, who has been New York branch manager, has been made Eastern sales manager for Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo. James W. Colbert, of New York, manager of the liquor ware and wine bottle division, will succeed Mr. Rodgers as New York branch manager. R. W. Sterrett, assistant manager of the Atlanta branch, will take over the duties of branch manager, succeeding J. A. Runnels, who will devote his entire time to his duties as Southern sales manager.

In the Toledo office R. E. Delaplane will assume the duties of liquor ware and wine bottle division manager in addition to his former position as head of sales in the closure and plastics division. L. S. Goodbody will be Mr. Delaplane's assistant in liquor ware sales and L. G. Phillipps in closure and plastic sales.

FOR SALE

Semicarbazide Sulfate. Purity: Ninety-seven percent minimum. Hydrazine Sulfate: Less than 0.6 percent. Available in 10, 25 and 50-pound lots.

Box 543, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Keen selectors of high quality raw materials, Penick buyers know the same Gum Arabic tree can yield both top and bottom acacia grades. Reason one for the unrivalled whiteness, viscidity, and other qualifications of Penick Gum Arabic.

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Why not make it your business to attend the Annual Drug, Chemical and Allied Trade Section Dinner, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, on March 12, 1942. Order your tickets now.

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Peppermint Oil Parley Reached No Price Plan

No official conclusions were reached at the meeting January 13 in Washington to discuss the advisability of establishing ceiling prices on peppermint oil, which has nearly trebled in price over the past two years.

Between 75 and 100 persons, mostly mint growers, attended the conference and discussed the general situation, OPA said. In addition to growers, New York dealers and brokers were represented, as were representatives of State agricultural agencies, and several large consumers, including the Beechnut Packaging Company, the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, and the Iodent Company.

Seriousness of the price situation was eased the day before the meeting, OPA officials stated, when the market "softened" to a certain extent, sales being made at $6 per pound, compared with sales at $7 and higher, reported earlier.

Totally unofficial reports in New York stated that the meeting was exploratory in character. Farmers and dealers, as a unit, expressed the view that a ceiling was unnecessary. However, if one must be set up, then the farmer's view was minimum at $8 per pound. During the discussion, it appeared that the OPA was at least thinking of $5 as a ceiling.

The idea was then presented that if a $5 ceiling was set for farmers, then those who are strictly dealers should be given a ceiling of $6.

At the conclusion of the meeting, those present were informed that no definite action by OPA would be taken sooner than the end of this month.

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N.Y. Paint Club to Meet Jan. 22 in Biltmore

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will meet January 22 in the music room of the Hotel Biltmore, this city. Refreshments will be served at 6:30 p.m. and will be followed by dinner at seven o'clock. A short business meeting and a special entertainment program have been arranged.

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Cottonseed Crushings Off

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held from August 1 to December 31, 1941, and 1940, according to the Census Bureau, were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons	
	1941.	1940.
Receipts	3,449,192	3,554,328
Crushed	2,286,810	2,319,559
On hand, Dec. 31	1,292,911	1,274,276

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
	1941.	1940.
Produced	704,542,000	738,419,000
Shipped	655,416,000	658,502,000
On hand, Dec. 31	169,998,000	179,014,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
	1941.	1940.
Produced	518,488,000	548,546,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand, Dec. 31	314,330,000	458,055,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
	1941.	1940.
Produced	1,000,077	1,031,130
Shipped	784,155	932,077
On hand, Dec. 31	380,366	178,554

Hulls

	Tons	
	1941.	1940.
Produced	573,069	576,912
Shipped	475,417	425,814
On hand, Dec. 31	249,091	172,012

Linters

	Bales	
	1941.	1940.
Produced	663,626	611,924
Shipped	645,472	519,165
On hand, Dec. 31	141,308	222,009

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Gunter Joins Chemical Accounting Unit of OPA

OPD Washington Bureau
January 6, 1942

Edward J. Gunter, for the past eight years field auditor for the Calco Chemical division of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, has been appointed to the chemicals, drugs and paints section of the division of accounting, analysis and review of the Office of Price Administration. While with Calco, Mr. Gunter was in charge of cost accounting installations and auditing of companies which were to be purchased. Previously he served in the same capacity for Baker & Company, refiner of precious metals, Newark.

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Holiday Mementoes Received

O.P.D. acknowledges with sincere appreciation to its friends the receipt of their holiday greetings and expressions of good-will. Among the mementos received were:—

Christmas greeting folder decorated with an engraved reproduction of Bega's "The Chemyst," from the Peerless Color Company, Plainfield, N. J.

Holiday greetings in a letter from the Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis - Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club.

Christmas and New Year greetings on an engraving of a coaching scene, from Compagnie Duval, New York.

Victory V—also ticked out in hollyberries and leaves—with good wishes for Christmas and the New Year, from Brown & Forth, Ltd., London, England.

Neat, hanging card calendar, showing the full year and bearing seasonal greetings, from the United States Potash Company, New York.

Large, legible wall calendar, showing three months at a time and listing interesting historical data, from the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Greetings of the season, with a message and symbol of hope on a folder, from the Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

Twelve four-color Eddy cartoons depicting industrial engineering mishaps and ingenuity, with calendar pages showing three months at a time, from the Brown Instrument Company, Philadelphia.

Beautifully colored Alpine scene on a wall calendar, in Spanish, showing three months at a time, from Madreyfus, S.A., Mexico City.

Full-color picture of a full-rigged sailing ship ploughing "to Southern seas," on a wall calendar, from the Maritime Chemical & Repair Corporation, Brooklyn.

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LOW COST - HIGH QUALITY
Special Solvents for Specific Purposes
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Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Replacement Advance Brings Higher Spot Prices for Buchu and Colocynth—African Ginger Rising—Mace in Sharp Upturn—Cube and Derris Stronger

Conditions in the market for botanical drugs changed very little last week. Demand held to the levels recently reported and had a steady, albeit not overly, expansive characteristic. Prices were mainly strong, although rather more than the recent number of price declines in medicinal drugs was noted. Undertones remained firm to strong.

The tendency of quotations in general remained in upward direction. Far Eastern merchandise came in for numerous advances, especially as concerned notable condimental entities originating often directly in the heart of the present field of military operations.

Noted for strength were mace, buchu leaves, colocynth pulp, cardamom, patchouli and derris. Most of these brought much higher prices on the spot, and the replacement cost of all was higher.

Domestic botanicals have quietly assumed stronger position than was to have been expected in view of the fact that dealers paid dearly to get workers to work at botanical drug collection last season. The tendency upward was unquestionable.

Balsams

Fir.—Canadian fetching around $16 to $17 per gallon. Very firm. Oregon balsam ranging $1.25 to $1.40 per gallon.

Peru.—Firm. Not overly active.

Barks

Canella Alba.—Cheaper at 30c. to 31c. per pound. Light call.

Cottonroot.—A shade lower at 14c. to 15c. per pound. Crop coming in.

Dogwood.—Shaded under competition. Sold at 7½c. to 8c. per pound.

Pomegranate.—No tree bark available. Root bark at 70c. per pound.

Prickly Ash.—More freely available. Lower at 11½c. to 12c. per pound.

Beans

Calabar.—Firm to strong at 35c. to 36c. per pound.

St. Ignatius.—Nothing available under 44c. to 45c. per pound.

Vanilla.—Strong, unchanged situation. Stocks at low ebb. Demand ahead of supply.

Berries

Cubeb.—Advancing, due to impossibility of further imports.

Saw Palmetto.—Slightly lower at 7c. to 8c. per pound.

Flowers

Chamomile. — Slightly easier and lower at 79c. to 80c. per pound. No Roman flowers offered.

Clover.—More valuable at 30c. to 31c. per pound for domestic goods.

Henbane Leaves

The U.S.P. species is hyoscyamus niger. Common names for henbane are stinking nightshade, hog's-bean, insane-root, loaves-of-bread, and poison tobacco. It yields the alkaloids of atropine and hyoscine.

Search for new sources of supply has not been too successful, and the domestic cultivation projects failed to yield substantial quantities.

Fortunately, manufacturers of atropine and hyoscine find in stramonium leaves a source that yield these alkaloids in commercial quantities.

Equally fortunate is the fact that Argentina and some Central America countries have supplanted Europe as suppliers of stramonium—for the duration, at least.

The present spot price of henbane is $3.40 per pound, which compares with 15c., the price in pre-war September, 1939.

Price Changes

Advanced

Anise, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Belladonna root, 25c. per lb.
Buchu leaves, 8c. per lb.
Clover tops, 2c. per lb.
Cube root, powdered, 4c. per lb.
Cardamom, green, 2c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 2c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia No. 1, thin quill, 1c. per lb.
Saigon, No. 1, 4-10-4, 11c. per lb.
10-6-2, 10c. per lb.
all thin, 7c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1½c. per lb.
Derris root, powdered, 4c. per lb.
Ergot, 5c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 6c. per lb.
Cochin, 2c. per lb.
Helonias root, 2c. per lb.
Mace, Batavia, 2c. per lb.
Siauw, 4c. per lb.
West Indian, 10c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Patchouli leaves, 4c. per lb.
Quassia chips, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise, Star, 1c. per lb.
Canella alba bark, 5c. per lb.
Cottonroot bark, 1c. per lb.
Dill seed, ¼c. per lb.
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Locust bean gum, 10c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Japanese chillies, 1c. per lb.
Prickly ash bark, ½c. per lb.
Saw palmetto berries, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
327.8	317.8	317.8	223.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Elder.—Domestic collection not too ample. Market 88c. to 90c. per pound.

Gums

Arabic.—Heavy loss by fire turns holders conservative. Market at least 22c. to 24c. per pound.

Benzoin.—Siam gum $3.75 to $4 per pound. Little here. No more to arrive until end of war.

Locust Bean.—Shaded to $1 to $1.65 per pound, range covering quality.

Tragacanth.—Strong now and for the future. Transport opportunities dwindle. War threatens trade routes still open.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Strong locally at $3.45 per pound. Pacific Coast leaves reported available for less.

Buchu.—Shipment price jumped. Spot rises to 82c. to 83c. per pound.

Imports and Detentions

Entries of botanicals at the port of New York since the week of January 1, 1942, and the detention of these items by the Food and Drug Administration because of the presence of matter rendering them unfit for human consumption were:—

	Bags— Detained.	Entered.
Anise	.....	.....
Belladonna (bales)	3	3
Cardamom (cases)	.....	10
Coriander	200	200
Poppy	220	220
Sesame	.....	650
Stramonium (bales)	370	370
Thyme (bales)	422	422

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

In spite of growing difficulties

Most manufacturers realize that their stake lies not alone in the immediate present—that they must look beyond today's trying conditions.

Manufacturers who continue keeping their products available in undiminished quality and with promotion that keeps their trade-marks ever in the public eye, are bound to profit in terms of uninterrupted and growing demand when the smoke settles down and things resume their normal course.

Nothing is more perishable than a trade-mark. That is why our organization is doing everything within its means to continue supplying the quality materials which alone guarantee your ability to satisfy *current* demand and a hold on public preference in the *future.*

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- ✓ GINGER (All Kinds)
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- ✓ KOLA NUTS
- ✓ NUX VOMICA
- ✓ OLIBANUM GUM
- ✓ PAPAIN
- ✓ RHUBARB ROOT
- ✓ SENNA LEAVES
- ✓ WHITE SQUILL

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Made in U.S.A. from domestic raw materials to exact, rigid specifications, uniform quality KELCO Algins are always available for prompt and uninterrupted delivery.

These Algin products are ready to use — no boiling, filtering or other special handling is required.

It *pays* to use KELCO Algin products.

Use KELCO Algins

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in Cosmetics—shave creams, tooth pastes and powder, lotions, hand jelly, ointments, soapless shampoo, etc.

in Latex Adhesive mixtures

in Boiler Compounds

in Suede Leather—leather dressings

in Cold Water Paints

or wherever a gum, gum-like material, or hydrophilic colloid is required.

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Damiana.—Slightly higher at 16c. to 17c. per pound.

Mullein.—Leaves lowered to 12c. to 13c. per pound.

Patchouli.—Inability to import more brings higher spot prices at 30c. to 31c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides.—Hard to replace present stocks, Russian and Chinese flies. Prices close to nominal. Russian, $6 per pound; Chinese, $2.25.

Colocynth Pulp.—Sharp jump in replacement cost. Spot up to $1.35 to $1.40 per pound.

Ergot.—Higher at $1.75 per pound, spot. Growing hard to get from primary market still open.

Nux Vomica.—Advanced slightly. Whole, 8c. to 9c. per pound. Powdered, 12c. to 13c. Comes from areas affected by war in Far East.

Roots

Belladonna.—Root held at $2.35 to $2.40 per pound.

Cube.—South American sources not offering. Spot higher at 38c. to 40c. per pound.

Derris.—Primary markets cut off. Spot advanced to 38c. to 40c. per pound.

Helonias.—Advances moderately, based on higher value of new crop. Spot, 63c. to 64c. per pound.

Rhubarb.—Dealers taking increasingly strong view. Due to inability to import from China.

Seeds

Anise.—Mexican higher at 33½c. to 34c. per pound. Star shaded to 37c. to 38c.

Cardamom.—Green Ceylon seed was higher at 98c. to $1 per pound.

Celery.—Indian seed advanced to 57c. to 59c. per pound. Some asked over $1.

Dill.—Shaded a fraction to 9c. to 9½c. per pound.

Fenugreek.—Advanced to 10½c. to 11c. per pound.

Spices

Cassia.—Batavia No. 1 thin quill higher at 37c. to 38c. per pound. Saigon No. 1, 4-10-4, up to 75c. to 80c. per pound; 10-6-2, 75c. to 80c.; all thin, 75c. to 80c.

Cinnamon.—No. 2 Ceylon advanced to 31½c. to 32c. per pound.

Ginger.—African jumped to 48c. to 50c. per pound. Cochin, 40c. to 42c.

Mace—Batavia up to 50c. to 51c. per pound; Siauw, 72c. to 73c.; West Indian, 70c. to 75c.

Pepper.—Japanese chillies eased to 39c. to 40c. per pound. Black and white peppers steady.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from January 10 to January 16, inclusive, comprised 126 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.44	6.31	6.38@ 6.41
May	6.45	6.35	6.43@ 6.47
July	6.51	6.42	6.49@ 6.52
September	6.58	6.46	6.57@ 6.59

Pimento.—Firm at the recent advance.

Searle Shifts Personnel

Chicago, Jan. 16, 1942

Preparatory to moving into their new laboratories, G. D. Searle & Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, this city, has expanded and rearranged its personnel.

Joseph K. Gorman has been transferred from the sales department to become assistant to the secretary-treasurer. David Richards will continue to assist the secretary-treasurer in the office management. H. S. Backus will take over complete charge of the plant and manufacturing. He will be assisted in the pharmaceutical manufacture by P. W. Schmitt, who will have charge of that division. Dr. John H. Speer, now in the research department, will become chief chemist. Dr. Robt. T. Dillon, of the research department, will now head all activities of the analytical department. To give further assistance to Harry M. Smith in the sales department, Wm. L. Russell has been brought into the organization.

Elkton Chemical & Testing Laboratories, Inc., has obtained a Maryland charter to deal in chemicals and metals in Elkton, Md.

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

OPA Meeting With Peppermint Farmers Discusses Price Ceiling As Spot Declines Further—Cloves Strong and Scarce —Cedarwood Higher — Cassia Up

Conditions continued strong in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals last week. Much interest centered in the Washington meeting between the Office of Price Administration and the peppermint oil producers. Clove developed very strong position, though later easing was expected by some producers. Cassia was strong to the point of being nominal at a higher quoted price. Anise was up and very scarce. Lemongrass was purely nominal. Lime held to the high limits recently reached.

The peppermint oil conference showed a drift toward a price ceiling, but no decisive action was taken. The spot price differential between natural and redistilled oil was widened to 50 cents.

All Far East products were in dwindling supply and at very high price levels, declared entirely justified by the virtual impossibility of getting any more oil started from the primary markets. Clove strength is based on heavy demand and some difficulty in getting clove spice from primary sources. However, one producer said that there was a good spot supply of spice that is expected to reach clove distillers eventually at fair and not speculative prices.

Essential Oils

Amber.—Still unobtainable on spot.

Angelica.—Extremely small stocks. Strong, high prices.

Anise.—Higher at $2.25 to $2.30 per pound. Held in strong hands.

Apricot.—Raw material stocks below normal. Imports about ended.

Bay.—Strong at all points. Demand very good.

Bois de Rose.—All markets firm. Call steady. Replacement slow.

Cajeput.—Practically out of spot supply. Purely nominal market.

Cananga. — Stocks limited. Most dealers lack supplies. Replacement unlikely soon.

Caraway.—Small lots still held locally. Strong prices.

Cassia.—Few spot lots on open market. Stocks held tightly. Prices nominal.

Cedarwood.—Demand running high. Hard to get any. Locally 85c. to 90c. per pound when obtainable.

Citronella.—Strong. Stocks limited. In strong hands. Replacement highly uncertain due to the war.

Clove.—Strong. Market, $1.50 to $1.60 per pound. Some producers believe situation will eventually ease some.

Dill.—Likely to remain strong for a long time.

Eucalyptus.—Very firm. Stocks closely held. No surplus.

Geranium.—Stocks at low ebb. No chance for early replacement.

Price Changes

Advanced

Anise, 20c. per lb.
Cedarwood, 10c. per lb.
Clove, 10c. per lb.
Cassia, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Peppermint, natural, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
278.0	278.8	278.5	165.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Ginger.—Raw material market strong and advancing. Oil strong.

Lavender. — Almost unobtainable. Purely nominal values.

Lemon.—Active. Firm. Domestic producers doing good job keeping actual needs reasonably supplied.

Lemongrass. — Practically extinct. Small lots noted on nominal basis.

Lime.—Keen protests rising regarding price movements in West Indies and Mexico. Some talk of a ceiling eventually.

Peppermint.—Natural down to $6 per pound spot. Differential widened on redistilled oil to 50c. Redistilled, $6.50. Present spot prices are $1 below recent top spot price of $7 for natural. The $7 price was approximately 50c. to 65c. over prices asked in Middlewest.

Sassafras.—Artificial scarce as hen's teeth. Production and imports ended. Natural oil must fill needs.

Spearmint.—Very firm. Steady demand. Fair offerings.

Wintergreen.—Steady demand at full prices.

Wormseed.—Very firm at all points. Demand steady.

Wormwood.—Not much trading. Very firm market.

Aromatic Chemicals

Hydroxycitronellal. — Practically unobtainable. No open quotations.

Indol.—Very firm. Little available.

Ionones.—All in limited supply and very strong.

Linalool.—Supply very narrow. Market around $6.50 per pound.

Linalyl Acetate.—Demand heads supply. Strong undertones.

Methyl Anthranilate.—Very firm. Demand excellent.

Methylhexyl Ketone. — Perfumers grade around $1.50 per pound.

Phenylacetaldehyde. — Very firm. Demand steady. Stock moderate.

Phenylethylacetate.—Fetching around $5 per pound, some quarters.

Safrol.—Small lots command around $1.60 to $1.70 per pound in cans.

Strolyl Acetate.—Firm in all respects. Offerings conservative.

Thymol.—Virtually unobtainable in first hands.

Vanillin. — Strong. Very active. Moderate supplies.

Wormseed Oil

World War No. 1 did a lot to wormseed oil prices and mayhap World War No. 2 will repeat. But signs of that are lacking just now, although the market seismograph recently recorded slight price tremors.

In the first World War, the market rose from $1.40 per pound at the beginning to climax at $11 in July, 1918. The slump to $4 after the Armistice was at greased lightning speed.

The advance did not start in earnest until late 1916 when the market was around $3.25. When the United States expeditionary force landed in France in June, 1917, oil sold at $4.50.

The rise was swift thereafter and $8.75 was the market at the year-end. Beyond attainment of the top price of $11, the most amazing thing in prices was the abrupt crumbling of values once the war was over.

When World War No. 2 started in September, 1939, the price was $2.30 per pound, and they have just reached $2.85. Perhaps the stimulus of war is just beginning.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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STANDARD *Collapsible* **TUBES**

and CAN SPOUTS

Essential Oil Ass'n Elects V.H. Fischer President

—Continued from page 7

For the National Formulary

Amaranth, anethol, rectified oil of birch tar, caramel, coumarin, oil of Myrcia, oil of bitter orange, oil of pimenta, oleoresin of capsicum, and oleoresin of ginger.

I am glad to report that all recommendations made on volatile items and on any products in which the members of your association are interested, in the National Formulary, have been accepted, and all those monographs will, therefore, appear in the next issue in such form as we believe to be entirely satisfactory to you.

As far as the U. S. Pharmacopoeia is concerned, we had a little more difficulty. First of all, we had to do considerable work, particularly on the part of our managing director, Mr. Schlotterer, to get established with that august body as a group of people who have a real and true interest in seeing that the U.S.P. monographs on products of concern to us be as true and as correct as possible to the practical standards observed over a long period of time by the technical staffs of the various members of the Essential Oil Association.

At the meeting of the Committee on Revision of the U.S.P. in Philadelphia at the beginning of November, we all left with the satisfactory impression that we now had a solid standing and that our findings embodied in our Book of Standards and in the many painful and long drawn-out studies made, represent a true picture which should be accepted and would be accepted in the next issue of the U.S.P.

Containers Defined

At the Philadelphia meeting, particular attention was also given to the new specifications concerning storage of our products. We were fortunate to have in the scientific section Dr. Hilbert, who was at the same time a member of the committee on storage.

Definitions were worked out for containers, well-closed containers, tight containers, hermetic containers, light-resisting containers, a cold place, excessive heat, and so on, and since these terms were applied rather promiscuously in connection with the monograph on essential oils, we had a very good opportunity to recommend such corrections as we deemed necessary and practical in order to avoid undue hardship later on in meeting the packaging and storing requirements embodied in the new revision of the U.S.P. and the National Formulary.

Scarce Products

At the Philadelphia meeting, those in charge of the revision of the U.S.P. made a special point of discussing possible substitutions of U.S.P. products no longer obtainable or obtainable only with the greatest difficulty, and recommended to us the study of this subject in particular.

Specific mention was made by Dr. Christensen of such U.S.P. products as oil of lavender, and this particular case it was decided to replace oil of lavender by oil of cedar leaf. The scientific section has already submitted a recommendation for a monograph on oil of cedar leaf, and is following up this subject until the monograph is ready to be printed.

Cinnamic Aldehyde

Dr. Christensen also suggested tentative specifications to be submitted on cinnamic aldehyde, which could be used in a good many places instead of oil of cassia, now no longer obtainable. The scientific section has done no work on this particular item, since your association decided that from a commercial point of view you are not interested in cinnamic aldehyde becoming a U.S.P. item similar, for instance, to benzaldehyde.

Menthol Discussed

The question of whether racemic menthol should become U.S.P. item was also brought up at the time of the Philadelphia meeting. No further action was taken, since it was believed that menthol could steadily be imported from China in case our relations with Japan were to be permanently broken off.

However, the Office of Production Management, which forms part of the executive staff of the American war effort, has for several months been convinced that menthol in one form or another is an essential drug for civilian use, and arrangements should be made for the manufacturer of this product, particularly those using citronella Java, to supply the American market as well as the British and South American markets.

Your association, at a meeting held some ten days ago, supported my recommendation that racemic menthol should become a U.S.P. product, on the strength of the fact that its toxicity is lower than that of the U.S.P. menthol and because, in the manufacture of U.S.P. menthol from citronella Java, racemic menthol is obtained in quantities equal to the U.S.P. menthol. In normal times, this racemic menthol has gone to waste, for the simple reason that it is not accepted by the U.S.P.

If racemic menthol should become a U.S.P. product, our stocks of citronella Java would go twice as far in producing menthol as they now do; or in other words, only half of the now available and future available citronella Java in the United States would have to be used for the manufacture of menthol, and the other half could be made available as an essential oil for perfume and deodorant purposes.

The scientific section, at its meeting January 8, 1942, however, decided to resubmit this whole question to the next meeting of the Essential Oil Association, since some of the members have either changed their ideas, or are desirous of obtaining further information on the commercial aspects involved.

This and similar questions which have arisen as a result of the new situation created by the national emergency will no doubt fill up the program of the scientific section for the next year.

M. M. & R. Holds Annual Sales Convention

"Marshalling Magnus Resourcefulness" was the slogan for the annual sales convention of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, essential oils, this city, held January 2 to 4 in the Hotel Warwick. The convention brought together MM&R salesmen from all over this country and from Cuba and other hemisphere points.

Percy C. Magnus, president of the company, sounded an optimistic note in his address of welcome, in which he said:—

There will be plenty to sell in 1942. I am happy to report that we are in a favorable position to supply many of the most widely required essential oils, basic flavor, and perfume oils. These are trying times, and just as sure as America will answer its treacherous foes, so also will American industry arise to the occasion.

These are times for ingenuity, and I am happy to report that the MM&R laboratories are ready with many replacements. And others will be forthcoming in a steady stream to meet general and particular requirements of the many industries we serve.

Above are J. B. Magnus, vice-president; Percy C. Magnus, president; R. B. Magnus, vice-president.

Meetings were devoted almost entirely to technical problems the solution of which is necessary to cope with difficult situations occasioned by shortages. Sidney Matthew Weiss, advertising counsel to the company, addressed the conventioneers on "Why Advertise?"

He discussed situations resulting from stoppage of advertising during the last war, said 1942 gives ambitious salesmen an opportunity greater than at any time since the last war.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER!

Javonella

PERFECT FOR PERFUMING

• LAUNDRY SOAPS • WASHING POWDERS • LIQUID CLEANSERS • POLISHES, ETC.

EVEN when oil of citronella was low in price and easy to obtain, JAVONELLA was a reliable favorite. A great many manufacturers preferred its finer, cleaner odor, its uniform quality and consistent economy. And now that Citronella is high in price and difficult to get, JAVONELLA is more important than ever before.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND QUOTATION

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AROMATIC CHEMICALS

ESSENTIAL OILS

BASIC PERFUME MATERIALS

Petroleum Products

Markets for Refined Petroleum Specialties Firm and Unchanged —Higher Freight Rates on Naphthas Expected in West —Petroleum Industry Wins Material Priority

Little of importance developed in market for refined petroleum specialties last week. Sole exception was an anticipated advance in prices of various solvents and diluents on the West Coast, due to an increase in freight rates. The advance had not been made late in the week, but was expected momentarily. In other sections conditions were unchanged. Various naphthas, lighter fractions and crude scale paraffin were in heavy demand, with markets mostly tight. Butane, propane, aromatic naphthas and paraffin were virtually unobtainable in sizable quantities. Petrolatums and white mineral oils were moving well, buoyed by good demand.

Priority assistance was given to all branches of the petroleum industry last week by the Office of Production Management. A new order assigned priority ratings from A-1-A to A-10 for deliveries of materials to be used for specified purposes in the production, refining, transportation and marketing of petroleum and its products. At the same time, construction of new facilities, or the improvement of existing facilities for the marketing of petroleum or its products, is forbidden except by specific permission from the priorities division of the OPM.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Naphthas. — Movement small due to low stocks. Offerings very limited. Demand heavy. Prices firm and unchanged.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — Ordering was well sustained at previous levels. Offerings were fairly extensive, no great tightness having appeared in the market as yet. Prices were firm.

Lacquer Diluent.—Scarcity of supplies continued to be a problem here. Lacquer manufacturers were demanding large amounts of this ingredient, but there was little available. Tone remained stable.

Mineral Spirits. — Orderings was held to good levels last week as paint manufacturers continued to come into the market for large quantities. The problem of supply was not a heavy one in this particular item. Prices were steady and unaltered.

Rubber Solvent.—Demand continued to hold to good levels, with most shipments going to defense works. Prices were firm.

Stoddard Solvent.—No changes were reported in any section of the market for this item last week. Demand, offerings and prices were at unchanged levels.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Similar to mineral spirits, demand from paint manufacturers continued to buoy the market here. Shipments were moving in regular fashion. Prices were steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Jan. 16

Demand for virtually all grades of material remained active. Sellers were not inclined to offer freely.

Aromatic Naphthas. — Supplies tight, prices strong.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Attention good, no price change.

Lacquer Diluent.—Good interest, market unchanged.

Mineral Spirits.—Buying brisk, quotations steady

Rubber Solvent.—Demand still good, no price change.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint industry interested, market holding.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

New Orleans—Jan. 16

Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the domestic market on cleaning solvent and V. M. & P. naphtha. Prices continued to be retained at previous levels.

Cleaning Solvent.—Demand routine; price unchanged.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Market normal; price steady.

San Francisco—Jan. 15

Anticipated price advances on petroleum specialties have not appeared yet, although the trade is expecting them, possibly this week. Changes will be due primarily to advanced freight costs rather than manufacturing increases.

Aromatic Naphthas.—Very large demand. Prices steady.

Petroleum Thinners.—Continues brisk.

Lacquer Diluent.—Suppliers are anticipating some dropping off owing to lack of automobile production.

Rubber Solvent.—Demand very good.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Continues active.

Stoddard Solvent.—Consumers continue to order in fair volume.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — Routine, with prices firm.

Tulsa—Jan. 16

A heavy demand for naphthas and solvents prevails throughout the Mid-continent. Inquiries for second quarter deliveries are coming into the market.

Cleaner's Naphtha.—Good movement, prices firm.

Stoddard Solvent.—Fair interest, quotations steady.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Heavy demand, prices strong.

Lacquer Diluent.—Fair demand, prices strong.

Mineral Spirits.—Paint manufacturers active, quotations unchanged.

Rubber Solvent.—Heavy demand, prices firm.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Stringency of supply of this product continued to be the dominant feature of the market. Buyers were more than willing to order large amounts, but offerings were restricted by low stocks. Movement also was small. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Heptane.—Little of new interest was reported for this product last week. Demand continued to be at good levels, with fair amounts moving into consumption. Prices were steady on both laboratory and industrial grades.

Hexane.—Buying interest continued to become more evident last week as larger volumes continued to move into consumption. No changes were reported pricewise.

Octanes.—Ordering was well maintained, with a small amount of new business appearing in the market. Tone was stable.

Pentanes.—A firm demand continued to characterize this material. Con-

—*Continued on page* 54

Petroleum Wax

Production of petroleum wax in November totaled 68,880,000 barrels, compared with 67,760,000 barrels in October and 43,960,000 barrels in November, 1940. Output in the first eleven months of the year amounted to 616,280,000 barrels in 1941 and 469,280,000 barrels in the previous year. Stocks in the hands of producers at the end of November totaled 76,413,000 barrels compared with 75,467,000 at the end of October and 120,212,000 on November 31, 1940. There are no November figures available for domestic demand, imports or exports.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Water-Softening Carbon Is Held Dutiable

OPD Washington Bureau
January 12, 1942

A water-softening carbon made of treated coaldust is dutiable as a compound composed chiefly of carbon, it has been decided by the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, overruling the lower customs court which had held it free of duty as coal.

The product was imported from Europe by Bryant & Hefferman, Inc., for the Permutit Company, and was used as a water softener. It was described as powdered bituminous coal treated chemically. The importer contended it was free of duty as coal because it could still be used as fuel, but the court pointed out that its value of $158 per ton would preclude such use and that it is properly dutiable as a carbon product under paragraph 216 of the tariff act of 1930 as modified by the trade agreement with France, at 30 percent ad valorem.

—V—

Steel Barrel Output Up

Production of heavy-type steel barrels and drums in November totaled 1,585,523, compared with 1,780,911 in October and 1,457,342 in November, 1940. Shipments in November were 1,603,788, against 1,777,258 in October and 1,455,370 in November a year previous. Stocks at the end of November were 25,010, against 43,275 at the close of October and 41,684 on November 31, 1940.

Output of light-type steel barrels and drums in November totaled 288,894, compared with 367,071 in the previous month and 236,791 in November, 1940. Shipments were 289,268 in November, 368,935 in October and 237,270 in November, 1940. Stocks totaled 28,046 at the end of November, against 28,420 at the close of October and 32,732 on November 31, 1940.

—V—

Socony-Vacuum to Pay Employees in Armed Forces

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has announced that regular employees entering military service will be given a leave of absence for the duration of the war and will receive full company pay for the first two months, in addition to the government compensation. After the first two months, for each employee with dependents, the company will pay fifty percent of his company pay, less the government compensation. The plan is retroactive to December 8, the date of the entrance of the United States into the war. It enlarges the benefits previously adopted for employees in military training.

—V—

N.J. Standard Plans $30,000,000 Gas Line

A natural gas pipeline will be constructed by Hope Natural Gas Company, subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to cost $30,000,000 and will take about a year to complete line, which will be 772 miles long, and will extend from Texas and Louisiana gas fields to defense plants in Kanawha county, W. Va., and will carry 100,000,000 cu. ft. of gas daily.

—V—

British Caribbean Refinery Gets Blanket Rating for Needs

OPD Washington Bureau
January 12, 1942

Materials to be used in the operation of a British refinery for aviation gasoline located in the Caribbean area have been assigned a high preference rating by a special order issued by the Director of Priorities. The Anglo-American Purchasing Company, 70 Pine street, New York has been granted use of the rating to obtain a specified list of materials. Since the requirements of the refinery include a large number of diverse items a single order has been issued giving a priority rating for all of them, to avoid the necessity of handling many individual applications.

—V—

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company and its affiliates are subscribing $100,000 to the $50,000,000 Red Cross War Fund.

American Flange Gives Annual Party Jan. 9

More than 700 persons were present at the annual party of the American Flange and Manufacturing Company, this city, which was held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria January 9. A superb dinner was served and an excellent stage show was presented.

—V—

Texas Co. Suffers $250,000 Fire Damage in Del.

Claymont, Del., Jan. 14, 1942

Fire, and a series of explosions, today wrecked a Delaware river pier and warehouse owned by the Texas Company. Three men were seriously injured, twelve others suffered burns and property damage amounted to an estimated $250,000. Company officials said the fire apparently started from the spark of a welder's torch.

—V—

Trade Briefs

J. M. Pritchard has been elected president of the McColl Frontenac Oil Company, Montreal, and Col. A. A. Magee has been named chairman of the board.

Shell Oil Company, San Francisco, has purchased the oil and gas holdings of Petroleum Producers Company, Wichita Falls, Tex., for a cash consideration of more than $2,500,000.

Continental Can Company, this city, has elected to its directorate Charles L. Jones, president of the Jones-Atkinson Corporation and formerly vice-president of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company.

PETROLATUMS *and* WHITE OILS
From The Refinery of Controlled Specialization
SHERWOOD
REFINING COMPANY, INC.
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Highest quality
NAPHTHENIC ACID
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(extremely viscous polymerized hydrocarbons)
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CALIFORNIA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, INC.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Petroleum Products

Lighter Fractions

—*Continued from page* 53

sumers were in the market for good amounts. Prices were steady.

Propane.—Similar to butane, there was a distinct shortage of this product, and demand was running far ahead of available supply. No changes were made in price.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Jan. 16

Interest in these materials continues active for most grades, with buyers unable to secure their entire needs due to tightness.

Butane.—Call extensive, prices strong.

Heptane. — Broad demand, market firm.

Hexane. — Buying brisk, quotations steady.

Pentanes. — Call active, market unchanged.

Tulsa—Jan. 16

Demand for light fractions was supplemented this week because of the urgency of increasing production of aviation gasoline. The market has grown exceedingly tight and spot trading is at low ebb, due to contract market absorbing all of the production.

Butane.—Market tight, prices strong.

Propane.—Strong demand, quotations steady.

Pentane. — Heavy bidding; supplies limited.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—The demand for crude scale material was unabated during the period under review. Consumers anxiously were seeking material, but most movement was to defense works and there was little available for civilian use. Stocks were low.

Petrolatums. — Consumers' interest was well maintained during the week, although there was no noticeable pick-up in ordering. The market was in a firm position, with prices steady.

White Mineral Oils.—A slight tightness continued in the market, with offerings moderate. Demand was steady and at a good level. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Jan. 16

Strong demand for most products is continuing as the market feature. Sellers are not anxious to over-extend their positions.

Paraffin.—Call brisk, prices strong.

Petrolatum.—Demand steady, quotations holding.

White Mineral Oils.—Buying good, unchanged prices.

Tulsa—Jan. 16

Interest in the paraffin and petrolatum markets continues light, with quotations remaining firm.

Paraffin.—Market quiet, prices strong.

Petrolatum.—Fair volume, prices unchanged.

Fuels and Lubricants

Gasoline. — Tapering in demand reported. Prices firm.

Kerosene.—Fair call. Tone stable.

Lubricating Oils.—Large movement as demand remained very heavy. Prices firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Jan. 16

Buying remained fair. Prices were firm.

Gasoline.—Good demand, prices holding.

Lubricating Oil.—Orders brisk, market tight.

New Orleans—Jan. 16

Gasoline and kerosene continued to evidence the stabilized trend existing for quite some time, with quotations unchanged.

Gasoline.—Market steady; price unchanged.

Kerosene. — Demand moderate; no change in price.

Tulsa—Jan. 16

Rising temperatures have lifted the pressure from the gasoline market.

Gasoline.—Increased demand, prices fair.

Kerosene.—Good movement, quotations steady.

Lubricants. — Good market, prices strong.

Natural Gasoline. — Active bidding, prices strong.

- - - — V - - - —

Alfred E. Wolf has been appointed assistant to the president of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio.

Oil Industry Assured Of Priority Assistance

OPD Washington Bureau
January 14, 1942

Priority assistance is extended to all branches of the petroleum industry by Preference Rating Order P-98 issued today by the Director of Priorities. The order assigns priority ratings from A-1-a to A-10 for deliveries of materials to be used for specified purposes in the production, refining, transportation and marketing of petroleum and petroleum products. Ratings are also assigned for the production and certain types of transportation of natural gas.

At the same time, the construction of new facilities or improvement of existing facilities, including filling stations, for the marketing of petroleum or petroleum products is forbidden by Conservation Order M-68-c, except when specific permission is granted by the Director of Priorities. However, construction or improvement which was begun before the effective date of the order and which will be completed within sixty days may be carried out. Otherwise exceptions will be made only when the Director of Priorities finds that new construction or improvement is necessary to promote the war effort. A number of other minor changes have been made in Conservation Order M-68 to bring it into conformity with Conservation Order M-60-c.

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Crude Oil Buyers Asked Not to Pay Premiums

OPD Washington Bureau
January 12, 1942

The Office of Price Administration has asked purchasers of crude oil who are offering bonuses and otherwise bidding above posted prices to discontinue this practice immediately. The OPA pointed out that its request that crude oil buyers pay no more than the prices that prevailed on November 7, 1941, applied to posted prices.

Bids Wanted

Baking Powder:—27,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, San Diego, Calif.; schedule 103, opening January 27.

Cresylic Disinfectant:—20,352 gallons; Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Arlington, Va.; schedule 1437, opening January 27.

Laundry Chemicals:—Supplies of; Quartermaster, Army, Purchasing and Contracting Officer, New Orleans, Port of Embarkation and General Depot, New Orleans, La.; invitation 1966, opening January 22.

Milk Powder:—50,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, San Diego, Calif.; schedule 114, opening January 27.

Soap:—Supplies of; General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 5898, opening January 27.

Soap Powder:—360,000 pounds; Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Arlington, Va.; schedule 1399, opening January 23.

Trisodium Phosphate: — 8,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 5898, opening January 27.

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U.S. to Buy Aviation Gas Output of S.O. of N.J.

OPD Washington Bureau
January 14, 1942

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced today that, upon the recommendation of the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Petroleum Coordinator, Defense Supplies Corporation had contracted with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for the purchase of all 100-octane aviation gasoline produced by it and its suppliers.

The contract contemplates that the company will increase its production of 100-octane aviation gasoline from 16,000 barrels a day, which is its present capacity, to 37,000 barrels per day. Additional plant facilities for this increased production will cost the company approximately $50,000,000, of which Defense Supplies Corporation will advance $14,400,000 to be repaid in gasoline.

- - - — V - - - —

John J. Hall, of Pittsburgh, has been appointed assistant to the Deputy Director of Priorities. Mr. Hall, vice-president of the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, will be mainly concerned with the Production Requirements Section.

UNIFORMITY

We're Doing OUR PART

. . . just as you are doing, yourself. We are maintaining the dependable quality of Anderson-Prichard industrial naphthas and we are endeavoring to distribute them to the best advantage of our customers and the defense effort of the industry. In these critical and difficult times, perhaps our Research Department can help you. If so, let us hear from you.

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NEW YORK
BOSTON
PHILADELPHIA

ANDERSON-PRICHARD OIL CORPORATION
PRODUCERS REFINERS
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Canadian Representatives:
APCO PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, LTD.
MONTREAL
TORONTO

AKRON CHICAGO KANSAS CITY DETROIT INDIANAPOLIS SOUTH BEND
CINCINNATI CLEVELAND ST. LOUIS PITTSBURGH MILWAUKEE

Fertilizer Materials

Nitrate of Soda Placed Under Complete Allocation by OPM —Feed Tankage Price at Record Level — Chemicals Tight—NFA Warns of Seriousness of Bag Situation

The Office of Production Management last week ordered a complete allocation system for nitrate of soda, effective February 1 (see page 3). Except for that there were few new developments in the market for fertilizer raw materials last week. Demand was maintained at previous levels and tightness in various chemicals continued to dominate. Organics were in good call, with sustained buying interest in feed materials forcing the price on that grade of tankage to a record level. Sulphate of ammonia remained very tight.

The National Fertilizer Association last week advised members of the seriousness of the bag situation, urging the utmost conservation of second-hand bags and requesting their use and re-use whenever possible. The association stated that defense agencies have assured that sufficient bags will be available for shipping in 1942, with paper bags making up for the shortage in burlap. In order to aid paper bag manufacturers, the association advised, first, that orders be placed at once, and, second, that users do not request deliveries before the bags are actually needed.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pomace.—Domestic in good call. Movement good. Price steady. No imported material available.

Dried Blood.—Moved fairly well last week. Ordering at good level. Prices steady and unchanged.

Fish Scrap.—Little of new interest. Offerings out of Chesapeake Bay small. Prices steady.

Hoofmeal.—Movement satisfactory. Prices unchanged.

Nitrate of Soda.—Demand very large. Sales allocated. Prices firm.

Nitrogenous Material.—Fair demand. Prices firm. Market tighter.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Very heavy demand continued. Offerings running far behind buyers' needs. Little spot buying. Prices firm.

Tankage.—Fertilizer grade advanced 25c per unit at Chicago to $4 and 10c. Feed material increased 25c at New York and 10c at Chicago to $5.25 and 10c and $5.50 and 10c, respectively.

Potashes

The demand for various grades of potash salts continued to be well maintained last week. In most cases offerings were not too extensive but a good portion of consumers' needs was satisfied. Prices were steady and unrevised.

Phosphates

Bone Materials.—Tone stable, with volume good on most items.

Phosphate Rock.—Demand held to good proportions last week. Ordering was on a large scale. Transportation problems hampered deliveries to a certain extent. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Sulphate of Ammonia

November production of sulphate of ammonia at by-product coke plants totaled 61,359 tons, compared with 62,934 tons in November, 1940. Production in the first eleven months of the year was 679,764 tons in 1941 and 653,756 in 1940. The decrease in November output occurred despite a small increase in the output of coke. Since coke plants will be operated at near-capacity levels for the duration of the war, ammonia sulphate production will continue at about the November level.

Shipments of sulphate of ammonia in November amounted to 62,190 tons, compared with 55,478 a year earlier. Stocks on November 31, 1941, were 2.5 percent smaller than a month earlier and 35 percent smaller than on November 31, 1940.

Production of ammonia liquor, NH_3 content, in November was 2,537 tons, against 2,509 in November, 1940. January-November production of ammonia liquor was 28,866 tons in 1941 and 25,801 in the previous year.

Price Changes

Advanced

Tankage, dom., fertilizer, f.o.b. Chi., 25c. per unit.
feed, f.o.b. Chi., 10c. per unit.
f.o.b. N. Y., 25c. per unit.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials, on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.0	71.0	70.6	68.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Superphosphate.—Demand still ran far ahead of available supply. Production was well maintained but was unable to offset the very large call Prices were steady and unrevised.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Agricultural sulphur last week continued to move to consuming channels in satisfactory manner. Production offerings and demand all were maintained at good levels. Price was steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—Jan. 16

Trading is reported light due to the tightness of many of the important materials. Higher prices are quoted on certain organic ammoniates. Superphosphate is among the items now hard to find.

Superphosphate.—Unchanged at 62½c. per unit, interior producing points.

Nitrate of Soda.—Scarce. List price unchanged.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Trading light. Price unchanged.

Cottonseed Meal.—8% grade, $42 to $43 per ton, Southeastern points.

Blood.—Imported, $5 per unit, port basis.

Nitrogenous Tankage.—$2.60 per unit, Midwestern producing points.

Baltimore—Jan. 16

The weather along the Middle Atlantic coast has changed to almost Autumn mildness. But this change has not been followed by a development in the market for crude fertilizer materials, which is adjusted rather to expectations of further cold.

Fish Scrap.—Transactions in fish meal are reported as having been negotiated at $75 to $76 per ton, basis Baltimore, but the movement is held down to very moderate proportions.

Tankage.—The market for this ammoniate is reported as firm, with offers light.

Superphosphate.—This division of the market has not undergone any decided modifications. Quotations are steady at the advances noted two weeks ago.

Chicago—Jan. 16

Demand for most grades of fertilizer materials has been good. Blood has been moving fairly well. Tankage reflects interest on the part of buyers, with market position of products well maintained. Bone materials are marking time, with volume good on most items.

Blood.—Principal grade, $5.25 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—High grade, $5.50 and 10c.; hoof meal, $3 to $3.10; liquid stick, $2 to $2.25.

Bone Materials.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ and 60 percent, $40 to $41; 3 and 50 percent, $38 to $39; 4½ and 50 percent, $39 to $40; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $44 to $45; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42.50; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $52.50 to $55; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $55 to $57.50; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, $1 to $1.05.

San Francisco—January 16

Crude fertilizer materials continued to show strength, although demand is no more than routine. There are no first hand offerings of sulphate of ammonia or ammonia phosphate.

Nitrate of Soda—100-pound bags, $33 per ton; 167-pound bags, $32.40. Bulk, $30.

Superphosphate.—89c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. San Francisco. Bags, $1.02.

Fish Meal.—Both San Francisco and Monterey Bay production quoted at $65 per ton.

Tankage.—Unchanged; market steady. Supplies light.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA
AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U.S.A.
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y.
SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
MURIATE OF POTASH
62/63% K2O
Also 50% K2O
MANURE SALTS
22% K2O Minimum
UNITED STATES POTASH COMPANY
INCORPORATED
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
P.C.A. Red Muriate is ideal in your plant operation--Uniform in color--Uniform in analysis--Uniform in grain size.
Granular Muriate of Potash
Muriate of Potash 50% and 60%
Manure Salts
P.C.A. RED MURIATE
POTASH COMPANY of America
GENERAL SALES OFFICE
50 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

Business Wants and Offers

Minimum rate (up to 36 words), without display, $2.00 per insertion; 25c for each additional 6 words
Payable in advance at 59 John Street, New York

★★★★ 4-Star Selections From the January, 1942 FMC Inventory

FILTER PRESSES & FILTERS

Shriver 24" x 24" 40 chamber 4-eyed press
Shriver 30" x 30" 42 chamber press
Shriver 36" x 36" 38 chamber press
Sperry 42" x 42" 57 plate center feed
Sperry 10" x 10" 16 plate closed delivery
Sperry 18" x 18" Hard Rubber Filter press
Sperry 20" x 20" bronze 10 chamber
Sweetland Filters, 1, 2, 5, 7 and 10
Feinc Rotary Vacuum Filter, 4'6" x 6'
150 other Filters and Filter Presses

VACUUM PANS

Copper Jacketed Vacuum Pan, 28" x 44", 30' of 1" coil
Copper Jacketed Vacuum Pan, 36" x 75", 50' of 1" coil
2 Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass-Lined Agitated Vac. Pans
Stainless Steel Agitated 7' Vacuum Pan
Three 5-foot and one 6-foot Copper Jacketed Vacuum Pans
3 Nickel and S. S. Stills

DRYERS

Buffalo Foundry Vacuum Drum Dryer 5' x 12' with auxiliaries
Devine 5' x 4' Vacuum Shelf Dryer; 12 shelves; 3⅛' x 4'
Louisville Steam Dryer; fourteen 4½" tubes; 4' x 25'
G. & H. Steam Dryer; fifty 4½" tubes; 6' x 26'
Grupe Davenport Dryer; forty-eight 4½" tubes; 6' x 28'
Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 30" x 12'
Double Drum Dryers; 28" x 60" and 20" x 72"
Bartlett and Snow Pan Dryers, 6' x 30'
Hershey Dryer, 6' x 30'
Gehnrich Tunnel Type Dryer; gas heated; 44" x 6'6" x 23'; 3 trucks

PEBBLE AND BALL MILLS

Abbe 30", 36" and 72" Porcelain-lined Pebble Mills
Thropp Silex-Lined Pebble Mill, 7' x 6'
Hardinge Conical Mill 6'; buhrstone-lined
Krupp Lehigh No. 4 Steel-Lined Ball Mill; 4'6" x 4'
Patterson Manganese-Lined Ball Mill, 5' x 5'6"

MIXERS

W. & P. Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers, 50 gal. to 2,000 gal.
Large Steel Powder Mixers up to 3,000 lbs.
Day Sifters and Mixers, 50 lb. to 1,300 lb.
Dough Mixers, Jacketed and Unjacketed up to 5 bbl.

JACKETED EQUIPMENT

250 gal. Steel Jacketed Kettle, 42" x 42"
Copper Jacketed Kettles, 30 gal. to 600 gal.
Aluminum Jacketed Kettles, 30 gal. to 300 gal.
Stainless Steel Kettles, 60 gal. to 250 gal.
5' x 10' Jacketed Agitated Tanks
Two 300 gal. Glass-Lined Jacketed and Agitated Kettles
Two 1,000 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tanks

CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS

Tolhurst 40" Solid Monel basket suspended type
Rubber-Coated Extractor, 36" center slung
American and Troy Extractors, 18" to 48"
Sharples No. 6 M4 PIT type steel bowl

INJECTION MOLDING UNITS

1 Hydraulic P.M. 100 ton 12 oz. press
1 Hydraulic P.M. 500 ton 36 oz. press
1 Reed Prentice 10 C 4 oz. press
1 Reed Prentice 10 D 4 oz. press
1 Lester 6 oz. Press
2 Farrell Birmingham 3 Roll Rubber Mill
1 Triple Unit 2 Roll Refining Line

MILLS AND GRINDERS

Raymond Pulverizers, No. 0 to No. 0000
Sprout Waldron, 36" Attrition Mills
FMC D 80 Hammer Mills
Falcon WB Hammermill 6 screens
Hercules Grinder for meat products
Micro Pulverizers Bantam and No. 1

Send for Quotations

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
FMC
9th St. & EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK CITY

Agencies Wanted

NEW YORK JOBBING and importing firm established over twenty years is interested in securing new connections for the sale of raw materials, by-products or chemical specialties. BOX 525, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

NEW YORK IMPORTERS and agents interested in new contacts and sources of supply of raw materials from all parts of the world. Present sources effected by war in Far East. BOX 550, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Containers Offered

FOR SALE—We offer subject to inspection and being unsold 2,000, or any quantity thereof, 50-gallon, 6-hoop, oak barrels; last contained turpentine. Price and terms upon application. BOX 540, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

ROLLER MILLS, 5 rolls, 16x40 and 20x40. Have five National equipment "Springfield" mills for sale. Perfect condition. BOX 511, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE:—Two 6x8 ft. pebble mills, 16x40 roller mills, 12x30 roller mills, 9x24 roller mills, 15 to 40-gallon pony mixers, lead mixers. Sell us your surplus equipment. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City.

FOR SALE—One Day 12 in. by 32 in. 5 roller mill, motor driven; pony mixers, 8 to 80 gals.; three Kent 8 in. lab. stone mills; three Ross 26 in. stone mills with iron mill feeds; pebble mills, lab. to 700 gals.; Day jumbo jacketed mixers, 700 to 1,250 gals.; thirty filter presses, 12 in. to 36 in.; powder mixers, 100 to 2,000 lbs.; one W. & P. 50-gal. vacuum mixer; W. & P. mixers, lab. to 200 gals.; copper and aluminum kettles, 10 to 250 gals.; dryers; Sweetland filters, etc. Send for complete bulletins. Brill Equipment Corporation, 183 Varick street, New York City.

FOR SALE—12 in. x 32 in. 3-roll Day paint or ink mill, water cooled; perfect condition; silent chain drive; reasonable for immediate delivery. S. Shuster, 300 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa. Lom. 7434.

FOR SALE—25 and 50 gal. steam jacketed copper percolators; 20 and 50 gal. copper percolators; two 25 gal. steam jacketed copper kettles; 15 gal. steam jacketed vacuum still; 50 lb. Stokes mass mixer. George M. Beringer, Inc., Camden, N. J.

FOR IMMEDIATE shipment:—One W. & P. jacketed mixer, size 15, type VI, class BB; one W. & P. jacketed vac. mixer, size 15, type VII, class C; Day No. 30 Imperial mixer, jacketed; pebble and ball mills, lab. to 700 gals.; jar mills 1 to 15 gals.; Stokes 2½x8 ft. rotary dryer; vacuum shelf dryers; one link belt 75 ft. slat conveyor, 36 in. wide, motor driven; DeLaval No. 700 centrifuge; four Anderson & Meakin oil expellers; pony mixers; lead and paste mixers; powder mixers, up to 3,000 pounds; varnish kettles, rotex sifters; five filter presses 32 in. sq., also 12 in. to 48 in. sq.; No. 7 and 10 Sweetland filters; 12x30 and 16x40 in. 3 roll mills; iron mills; stone mills; Raymond mills No. 00, 0 and 1; jack. agit. vac. stills; kettles and tanks; vacuum pumps; colloid mills; grinders, crushers and pulverizers; centrifugals; tablet machines, disc filters; portable agitators; rotary and centrifugal pumps; powder and paste fillers; bottle fillers and washers. Only partial listing. Write for complete bulletins. We buy your surplus machinery. Stein Equipment Corp., 426 Broome street, New York City.

DISTILLERY EQUIPMENT available: Five fermenting tubs, 15 ft. 6 in. high and 12 ft. diam., wood; beer still, 34 ft. high and 44 in. diam.; beer condenser, 123 ¾-in. tubes, length of tubes 14 ft., length over all 16 ft., diameter over all, 19 ft.; beer heater, 26 2-in. tubes, length of heater 10 ft. (last three items to be sold together); rye and malt scale hopper 4 ft. x 5 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in. high with Fairbanks scale; rye and malt scale hopper 4 ft. x 4 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in. high with Fairbanks scale; Sprout Waldron monarch grain cleaner, serial No. 1234, size 4B; bucket elevator 45 ft. high with 3 in. x 5 in. buckets; 60 ft. 6-in. spiral conveyor, complete; 60 ft. 8-in. spiral conveyor, complete; mash cooler, 30 ft. long, 22 pipes (3 in.)—this cooler takes 2 in. O. D. copper pipe, which is not for sale; ten sets 1½-in. copper coils 24 in. diam. 6 turns high; copper redoubler, capacity 1122 gals.; ten 30 to 1 ratio angle reduction gear (1 H.P.) with shaft coupling. BOX 551, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—214 H.P. H.W.T. boiler, price $3,500. P. S. Kramer, Tar Refiner, 7 Smith street, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—No. 2 mikro-pulverizer; two 20 H.P. Kane gas boilers; 60 in. dia. x 48 in. closed steel agitated kettle; Buffalo double effect evaporator; Spencer turbo blower, 450 c.f.m., 24 oz.; two 200-gal. closed copper tanks. Lawler Company, Metuchen, N. J.

FOR SALE—Stainless steel tanks, new, dished bottoms, mounted on stands—50, 100, 200 and 300 gallons capacity; copper tank, 66 in. x 7 ft. high, with cover, coils and agitator; Sweetland filters Nos. 3, 4 and 7; fourteen glasslined tanks, upright, 4,000 gallons each; one copper evaporator, 250 gallons, like new; steam jacketed kettle, steel, 9 ft. dia., 5 ft. deep, with heavy duty agitator; shell and tube condensers, 2 ft. dia., 17 ft. 7½ in., with 54 new 2-in. tubes; Gruendler No. 4 hammermill; steam cooker, 6 ft. 6 in. dia., 9 ft. long, capacity 2,300 gallons, complete with gear drive, inside rake with 20-in. manhole door; ice machines, air compressors, steam and electric pumps, brass valves, steel tanks. H. Loeb & Son, 4603 Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 526, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Two 1,000 gallons tanks, glass-lined or stainless steel, unjacketed, no agitators, vertical or horizontal, closed or open; three filling machines for syrup, one 1½ ounces. V. O. Hermann Company, 250 Park avenue, New York City.

SPRAY DRYER, A-1 shape; state all details, size, age, price. BOX 564, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WATER SOFTENING system for 600 gallons per hour. State condition, make price, etc. BOX 565, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Factories Offered

FACTORY—One story, 18,000 sq. ft. concrete floor with drains, 20-30 ft. ceiling, 275 h.p. boiler, ample water (2 wells) yard space. Heavy industrial zone, New Jersey. Ten miles to Manhattan. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building. COrtlandt 7-9377.

Materials Offered

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY: 10,000 lbs. litharge. Quantity scrap film. 75 tons, monthly, plastic cotton screenings. Want offer individual items. BOX 557, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINTER'S CAPS, paperhanger aprons and all other forms of cloth advertising specialties; samples and information on request. Minnesota Specialty Co., 119 N. 4th street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Materials Offered

LUMINOUS CALCIUM pigment for manufacturing superior luminous paint for black-out illumination. Better than twelve-hour afterglow. No grinding required. Used extensively in England. Reasonably priced. Sole manufacturers. American Luminous Products Co., Huntington Park, California.

BLACKOUT PAINT vehicle—Quick drying, cheap, approved formulation furnished with initial order. Be prepared to meet any sudden emergency or demand by having your formulation ready. BOX 554, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

COPPER FLUOSILICATE—1,500 pounds; 5 tons nickel sulfate; 5 tons barium fluosilicate; 200 pounds chalcopyrite; 250 pounds zinc sheet; 100 pounds malachite; 25 tons beryl; 100 tons cutting talc. BOX 558, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

OLD ESTABLISHED manufacturer of industrial finishes has ample raw materials to take care of orders for industrial lacquers, varnish and synthetic enamels that you are unable to fill. Contact us at once. All inquiries confidential. BOX 561, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued lots of chemicals, oils, waxes, dyes, intermediates, dry colors, greases, metals and other raw materials and by-products. Also entire plants. Consult inventory and plant superintendent. Barclay Chemical Co., Inc., 75 Varick street, New York. Telephone WAlker 5-4250.

HIGHER MARKETS—Sell now. Wanted—Surplus or off-grade waxes, chemicals, greases, oils, botanicals, solvents, aromatics, gums, metals. Also wastes, by-products, residues. Single lots. Entire plants. Chemical Service Corp., 237 Fourth avenue, New York. STuyvesant 9-0133.

INTERESTED IN permanent connections. Domestic and foreign buying and selling chemicals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, metals, minerals, raw materials. Surplus bought for cash. Allied Raw Materials Corporation, 50 Broad street, New York. HAnover 2-9134.

OCTYL ALCOHOL (2 ethyl hexanol only) in sealed containers only. BOX 559, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Plants Offered

FOR SALE—Paint manufacturing plant in middle western city. Capacity, 15,000 gallons monthly. Now doing, with no effort, $3,500 per month. Owners desirous of retiring. BOX 552, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

DRY COLOR matcher. Draft exempt. Direct opportunity advancement to plant superintendent. Middle Atlantic states location. Salary open. Permanent and not affected by present emergency. BOX 560, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

YOU MUST **SPEED UP**

Consolidated can help you with

- **Largest Stocks**
- **Quicker Delivery**
- **Savings in Time and Money**

SPECIAL ITEMS FROM STOCK

25—12,000 gal. Horiz. Steel Riveted Storage Tanks.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 24-truck Atmospheric Dryer, 4166 sq. ft. tray service.
6—Rotary Vacuum Dryers; 1-5 x 30 ft.; 1-5 x 25 ft.; other smaller sizes.
7—3-Roller Mills, up to 16 by 40.
1—W. & P. Vacuum Mixer, 100 gals.; other W. & P., 2 gals. to 2,000 gals.
8—2,000 lbs., 1,200 lbs., 800 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers.
1—Oates 10 ft. copper Calandria Pan; other 50 to 500 gals.
4—4 ft. x 6 ft. Iron Oliver Filters.
12—Ball and Pebble Mills, 10 gals. to 500 gals.
2—Pneumatic Scale Packaging Units.

Only a partial listing. Send us your inquiries.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
13-18 Park Row - - New York, N. Y.
SHOPS, 335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Positions Wanted

POSITION WANTED—Factory or sales; fifteen years superintendent or chemist manufacturing a full line paints and varnishes; graduate chemist; two years selling industrial paints; fourteen years selling pigments to factories and jobbers; good live following New Jersey, Philadelphia and New York. BOX 532, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

COLOR CHEMIST, inorganic pigments, camouflage colors, blackout material, phosphorescent pigments specialist in utilization of waste material and substitutes, seeks executive position. BOX 562, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, registered pharmacist, university graduate with good experience in pharmaceutical production and purchasing, seeks similar position. Christian, married, draft deferred. BOX 556, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACIST, single, Protestant, not subject to military draft, desires position with pharmaceutical or chemical house. BOX 555, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PROMOTION or drug sales director, young, aggressive and experienced, desires position in pharmaceutical or chemical house. Due to reorganization, available immediately. Draft deferred. BOX 553, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LUMINOUS STRONTIUMSULPHIDE expert seeks position. BOX 563, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Services Offered

CHEMIST and chemical engineers—if you are now unemployed send your complete chronological record of education and experience to Chemist Advisory Council, Room 811, 60 East 42d street, New York City.

Preference Ratings PD-1 to PD-5 Simplified

OPD Washington Bureau
January 13, 1942

Assignment and extension of individual preference ratings has been simplified and made more uniform by Priorities Regulation No. 3, announced today by Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities.

Beginning February 2, 1942, individual preference ratings of the type which has heretofore been assigned on PD-1 and PD-3 forms may be extended to suppliers and sub-suppliers of the producer who receives the rating by a simple endorsement on purchase orders, like that now used for extension of limited blanket ratings and ratings under the Production Requirements Plan.

Under an arrangement between the Director of Priorities and the Army and Navy Munitions Board, ratings assigned by Army and Navy field officers will no longer be limited to items appearing on the Army and Navy Priorities Critical List. However, under Regulation No. 3, extension of individual ratings will be limited to material which will be physically incorporated in the items originally rated.

Two new forms of Preference Rating Certificates, PD-1A and PD-3A, will replace the present forms, PD-1 to PD-5, inclusive, for assignment of individual ratings. Use of the new forms will be optional on and after February 2 and mandatory on and after March 1.

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Maxim Chemical Moves

Maxim Chemical Company has moved from 19 Park Row to 44 Cliff street, in order to combine its laboratories with its offices. The company, founded in 1915, is headed by Dr. Maximillian Kaliski.

Soda Nitrate to Be Allocated Feb. 1

—*Continued from page* 3

The specific restrictive provisions of the order is as follows:—

On and after February 1, 1942, no sodium nitrate may be delivered to any person by a producer or a distributor, except as may be specifically directed by the Director of Priorities; and no person shall accept delivery of sodium nitrate in violation of the foregoing clause. At the beginning of each calendar month the Director of Priorities will issue to all producers and distributors specific directions covering deliveries of sodium nitrate which may be made by such producers or distributors during such month.

Such directions will be made primarily to insure the satisfaction of all defense requirements and to provide an adequate supply for essential civilian uses as for agricultural purposes, meat processing and preservation, industrial nitric acid, potassium nitrate and industrial explosives for governmental projects, mining (metallic and non-metallic), quarrying, petroleum exploitation and development, production of forest products, railroad and highway construction and agriculture, and they may be made at the discretion of the Director of Priorities without regard to any preference ratings assigned to particular contracts or orders.

If the Director of Priorities shall not have issued, by the first day of the month, specific directions covering deliveries of sodium nitrate which may be made during such month, producers and distributors may, subject to the provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 1, make deliveries of sodium nitrate without limitation.

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OPA Names Regional Attorneys

OPD Washington Bureau
January 6, 1942

Leon Henderson, administrator of the Office of Price Administration, today named Walter Gelhorn, of New York, and Alex Elson, of Chicago, as regional attorneys and assistant general counsels to the OPA. Mr. Gelhorn is an assistant professor at Columbia University Law School, having been a member of the faculty since 1933. Mr. Elson, since 1938, has been regional attorney of the wage and hour division of the Department of Labor.

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DuPont Finishes Div. Shifts Personnel

Recent promotions announced by the sales Department of the Finishes Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., follow:—

C. P. Culp, merchandising manager at Wilmington was transferred to Boston as New England trade sales manager. D. V. Bauder, advertising manager of trade sales at the Wilmington office, becomes merchandising manager of the Finishes Division. S. L. McSorley, leaves the distribution managership at Wilmington to serve as Western trade sales manager at Chicago.

Stuart L. Johnston is being transferred from the Philadelphia staff to the distribution manager's post in Wilmington. Harold R. Lounsbury, who has been Western refinish sales manager, is transferred to Philadelphia as Eastern trade sales manager. J. W. Cleaveland, Eastern industrial sales manager at Philadelphia, is now assistant Eastern sales manager.

G. K. Stout is transferred from the New England industrial sales managership to Philadelphia as Eastern industrial sales manager. Robert M. Dean, jr., goes from the Philadelphia industrial sales to Boston as New England industrial sales manager. Harry J. Haon leaves the Wilmington staff to assume duties as assistant industrial sales manager at Philadelphia. John W. Nestor is appointed Western assistant industrial sales manager in Chicago.

Olin Haubert comes from Chicago to Wilmington as general assistant to the general sales manager. D. E. Goldich, New England trade sales manager in Boston, goes to Chicago as Western refinish sales manager. Kenneth Y. Wright is appointed New England refinish manager.

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Paint Credit Group Elect Samuels President

Samuel Samuels, credit and office manager of the Eagle Paint & Varnish Works, Inc., was elected president of the New York Paint and Allied Industries Credit Association at the annual meeting on January 13. He succeeds Harry F. Foster.

Samuel Samuels

Other officers elected were:—First vice-president, Paul Knappen, of the Eagle-Picher Sales Company; second vice-president, Jerome Monasch, of Lehman Brothers; and treasurer, William Rohs, of Colonial Works, Inc. Elected directors for three-year terms each:—Miss Florence Britt, of the Minwax Company; William L. Lang, of Devoe & Raynolds Company, and William T. Stewart, of Benjamin Moore & Co.

Retiring President Harry F. Forster was complimented by the officers and members for his excellent administration during the past year. Mr. Forster automatically becomes a member of the board of directors and assured the new administration of his wholehearted support and further active service.

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OPM Protective Coating Group to Aid Business

Three sub-committees to consider small business problems were appointed today by M. Rea Paul, National Lead Co., acting chairman of the Industrial Finishes Sub-Committee of the Protective and Technical Coatings Industry Advisory Committee, Office of Production Management. The committee will report within the next two weeks on measures which might be of assistance to small business men. This committee will study and recommend a questionnaire to be used by the group in the future:—

D. M. Gray, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. E. Lackey, Wilmington, Del.; Henry A. Gardner, Scientific Section, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Washington, D. C.

This group will study and recommend an accounting procedure that might be adopted for cost determination:—

W. R. Seiplein, Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, O.; Fred Praegner, Newark, N. J.; Otto Steeger, New York, N. Y.

This larger committee will make a study of structural, marine and cellulose finishes, and will study plans for distributing defense business:—

Leo Roon, Roxylin Flexible Lacquer Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Ernest Trigg, president, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Washington, D. C.; Charles Reid, Cleveland, O.; Dr. N. E. Van Stone, Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, O.; Benjamin Patterson, New York, N. Y.; Frank Sulzberger, Enterprise Paint Co., Chicago, Ill.

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A.E. Stauderman Joins Schaefer Varnish Company

Louisville, Jan. 13, 1942

Arthur E. Stauderman has joined the Schaefer Varnish Company as sales and development manager of vehicles and paint grinders. Mr. Stauderman, former president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, had been affiliated with the Devoe & Raynolds Company for eighteen years. Recently he has been serving as divisional sales manager of alkyd resins for the Jones-Dabney unit of the Devoe & Raynolds organization.

Lead Ceiling Set At 6.50c, F.O.B., N. Y.

—*Continued from page* 3

Simultaneously, the OPA Administrator announced a schedule of ceiling prices for lead scrap materials, "secondary" lead including calking lead; battery lead scrap; and antimonial lead, both primary and secondary. The maximum price for all of these are keyed directly to the newly established price of 6.50 cents a pound for common primary lead.

The primary lead price schedule takes into consideration the customary differentials between the four grades: common, corroding and chemical and copperized lead, by fixing a maximum differential for corroding and chemical lead at ten points above common lead and a maximum premium of five points for copperized lead above the price of the grade from which it is produced. (A "point" is one-one-hundredth of a cent.)

Consideration also is given to the normal differential for special shapes. The maximum price of special shapes is fixed at 50 points above the pig lead price of the equivalent grade.

As it has been customary for lead producers to sell carload lots on a delivered basis, the schedule provides for the usual differentials between New York, St. Louis and other specified delivery points. The carload delivered prices at such specified points are then made the basis for f.o.b. sales of less-than-carload lots, for which maximum premiums are stated.

Sweeping restrictions on the use of lead were ordered by Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities, with the issuance of conservation order M-38-c. The order follows the pattern of the copper and tin conservation orders, prohibiting the use of lead in a list of civilian manufacturers and curtailing the amount to be used in more essential ones.

At the same time, an amendment was issued to the general imports order, M-63, adding lead to the list of materials that cannot be imported except by the Metals Reserve Company, RFC subsidiary.

No restriction is placed upon the use of lead in military contracts, or for certain other government agencies; where it is called for in underwriter or safety regulation, on preference ratings of A-1-J or higher, for use in manufacturing plants where corrosion makes lead imperative; in scientific and industrial laboratories and hospitals where chemical action would make its use necessary.

Other items not restricted are anodes and cathodes in electroplating processes, baths for heat treatment of steel, bearings, bushings and thrust washers, fire fighting equipment, foil for condensers, electrotyping and moulding lead, glass for optical and scientific purposes, arsenate for insecticides and fungicides, solder, x-ray equipment and pigments and driers.

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Foreign Requirements Section Of OPM Chief Is Named

OPD Washington Bureau
January 13, 1942

Corwin Wickersham, of Greenwich, Conn., has been appointed chief of the Foreign Requirements Section of the OPM Purchasing Division. Mr. Wickersham came to OPM from Standard Brands, where for the past eight years he was vice-president in charge of the foreign division. Prior to that he was president of Standard Brands Ltd. of Montreal, Canada. He has been with the Fleischmann Company and Standard Brands twenty-five years.

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Paint and Varnish Exchange Club to Meet Jan. 28

The Paint and Varnish Exchange Club will meet January 28 at the Brooklyn Engineers Club, preceded by dinner in the St. George hotel at six o'clock. Principal speaker will be Dr. Laszo Auer, of Ridbo Laboratories, Inc., Nutley, N. J., who will discuss "Patented Chemicals for Oils."

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DuPont Film Manufacturing Company has been acquired by its sole stockholder, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington.

DRUMS RECONDITIONED

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TESTED BAKED PAINT
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LINDEN, N.J.
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New York Imports

ACID, OLEIC—5 dms, Karr Ellis & Co
ALOE—200 cs, American Express Co
BABASSU KERNELS—22,164 bgs, 1,330 tons, General Food Corp
9,646 bgs, 1,275,934 lbs, General Food Corp
BEEF LIVER EXTRACT—30 cs, Wilson & Co
31 pkgs, Wilson & Co
BONE MEAL—1,084 bgs
174 pkgs
BONES—887 bgs, Hafleigh & Co
758 bgs
121 pkgs
1,269 bgs, Hafleigh & Co
620 bgs, Bank of New York
300 bgs, T W Dunn Co
BUCHU LEAVES—9 bls, H H Rosenthal Co
CALVES LIVER—1,103 crtns, Anglo American Trading Corp
CANARY SEED—220 bgs, Hinton & Co
254 bgs, A G Dunn
250 bgs, Bank of Nova Scotia
417 bgs
CASEIN—834 bgs, H S Cramer & Co
417 bgs, Investment Corp of Philadelphia
251 bgs, E J Lang
167 bgs, Mitchell Button Mfg Co
834 bgs, Pacific National Bank
232 bgs, National City Bank
417 bgs, Packing Product Co
417 bgs, A Hurst & Co
334 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co
417 bgs, Louis Furth
667 bgs, American British Chemical Supplies
417 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
417 bgs, A Hurst & Co
417 bgs, C W Buckhalter, Inc
167 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Product Co
417 bgs, American British Chemical Supplies
834 bgs, E Lang
417 bgs, A Hurst & Co
334 bgs, E Lang
CASSIA—320 bls, Guaranty Trust Co
39 bls, Guaranty Trust Co
CASTOR BEANS—6,800 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co
3,400 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
3,400 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co
3,400 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co
9,422 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co
1,694 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co
5,000 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co
CATTLE HOOFS—24 serroons
CHEMICALS—3 cs, Meadows; Wye & Co
2 cs, D L Tong, Inc
CHILLIES—41 bgs, French American Banking Corp
CHROME ORE—4,250 tons, Electro Metallurgical Co
2,500 tons, Electro Metallurgical Co
CINCHONA BARK—36 bls, Anglo-American & Colonial Co
COCA LEAVES—20 bls, S B Penick & Co
COCOA BEANS—1,000 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf Co
1,000 bgs, W R Grace & Co
2,000 bgs, A C Israel Commodity Co
5,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
1,000 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf Co
2,000 bgs, J Aron & Co
1,500 bgs, Wm Bartholomew & Co
1,000 bgs, A C Israel Commodity Co
500 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
500 bgs, W R Grace & Co
1,000 bgs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
1,500 bgs, Chase National Bank Trust Co
1,000 bgs, A C Israel Commodity Co
1,500 bgs, J Aron & Co
1,500 bgs, Wm Bartholomew & Co
500 bgs, W R Grace & Co
500 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
500 bgs, Chase National Bank Trust Co
1,000 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
2 bgs
500 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
250 bgs, A Canale
500 bgs, Nieschlag & Co
70 bgs, Lopez & Mangual
250 bgs, Nieschlag & Co
250 bgs, Middleton & Co
500 bgs, General Cocoa Co
250 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
200 bgs
200 bgs, C A Mackey
300 bgs, Transmarine Mercantile Corp
COCOA BUTTER—50 cs, Nacional De Mexico
194 cs, M Golodetz & Co
567 cs, M Golodetz & Co
50 cs, Nacional De Mexico
834 cs, M Golodetz & Co
COCONUTS—1,000 bgs, J A Manton
997 bgs, General Food Corp
500 bgs, Universal Import & Export Co
1,000 bgs, Durkee Famous Food
2,000 bgs, Far Eastern Mfg Co
1,000 bgs, J A Manton
CODLIVER SETTLINGS—20 dms
COPRA—8,200 bgs, 500 tons, Foreign Trade
COTTON LINTERS—420 bls
147 bls, Chemical Bank Trust Co
340 bls, New England Waste Co
261 bls, Lush Cotton Product Co
238 bls, Chemical Bank Trust Co
241 bls, Chemical Bank Trust Co
191 bls, New England Waste Co
123 bls, Lush Cotton Product Co
211 bls, New England Waste Co
MOTES—489 bls, Williamson Product Co
124 bls
COTTONSEED MEAL—22,400 bgs, National City Bank
DERRIS ROOT—600 cs
FISH LIVERS—5 dms, Karr Ellis Co
SCRAPS—117 bbls, Reed & Romano
33 bbls, Reed & Romano
FLAXSEED — 1,016,000 kilos, 40,640 bu, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co
984,000 kilos, 39,360 bu, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co
750 bgs, 1,650 bu, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co
2,032 tons, 81,280 bu, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co
1,016 tons, 40,640 bu
508 tons, 20,320 bu, Bunge North American Grain Co
464 bgs, 1,020 bu, Bunge North American Grain Co
480,568 kilos, 19,223 bu, Bunge North American Grain Co
FLAXSEED—481 bgs, 1,058 bu, Bunge North American Grain Co
480 tons, 19,200 bu, Bunge North American Grain Co
2,234 bgs, 4,914 bu
475 tons, 19,000 bu
610,000 kilos, 24,400 bu
1,033 bgs, 2,272 bu
346 tons, 13,840 bu
2,299 bgs, 5,057 bu, Garnac Grain Co
853 tons, 34,120 bu, Garnac Grain Co
FLUORSPAR—3 bbls, R W Cameron & Co, Inc
GELATINE SHEETS—50 cs
200 bbls
GINGER ROOT—12 bgs, Gillespie & Co
GLANDS—81 cs
BEEF—200 cs, Wilson & Co
BEEF SUPRARENAL—7 cs, Swift & Co
10 cts, Charles Hollinshed, Inc
44 cts
40 cs, Swift & Co
GLUE—406 bgs, Bank of the Manhattan Co
244 bls, Bank of the Manhattan Co
HIDE—120 bgs, Anglo American Oilex, Inc
100 bgs, T W Dunn
SKIN—100 bgs, Biological Raw Product Co
GLUESTOCK—65 bls, Milligan & Higgins Corp
GREASE—534 bgs, H J Baker & Bro
GUM, BENZOIN—151 cs, S B Penick & Co
COPAL—1,000 bgs, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger
22 bgs, P S Busschaert
400 bgs, Thurston & Braidich
300 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg Corp
900 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co
400 bgs, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger
1,500 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg Corp
834 bgs, Industrial Sales Corp
1,000 bgs, O G Inness Corp
80 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling
300 bgs, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger
800 bgs, Thurston & Braidich
222 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg Corp
834 bgs, Industrial Sales Corp
432 bgs, O G Innes Corp
200 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co
120 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling
378 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling
100 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co
1,450 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling
500 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
500 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
1,540 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
1,008 bgs, O G Innes Corp
5,443 bgs, Industrial Sales Corp
1,300 bgs, Far Eastern Representatives
500 bgs, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger
399 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co
1,000 bgs, Thurston & Braidich
5,095 bgs, O G Innes Corp
700 bgs, Far Eastern Representatives
DAMMAR—3 cs
KAURI—170 cs, Stroock & Wittenberg Corp
20 cs, France, Campbell & Darling
30 cs, Forbes Varnish Co
50 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
30 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co
6 bgs, G H Lincks
NISPERO—16 bgs, National City Bank
HENNA LEAVES—68 bgs, French American Banking Corp
HERBS—60 cs, S B Penick & Co
25 bls, S B Penick & Co
ILMENITE SAND—500 tons, Rare Mineral & Metals Co
500 tons, Rare Mineral & Metals Co
IPECAC ROOT—16 bgs, R D Heins
KOLA NUTS—190 bgs, Importer & Exporter
KYANITE—279 tons, 10 cwt, 1 qt, 0 lb, Golwynne Chemical Corp
213 tons, 13 cwt, 0 qt, 0 lb, Charles Taylor Sons & Co
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—1,116,000 kilos, 2,445,200 lbs, Philipp Bros
MANGANESE ORE—2,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co
1,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co
MANIOC FLOUR—1 pkg, Daniel M Hichs, Inc
MATE—17 cyls
MEAT EXTRACT—330 cs, Swift & Co
MEAL—1,10 bgs, Spratt Patent
MEDICINAL PREPS—5 cs, Frederick Stearns & Co
MICA—97 cs, Marine Export Corp
99 cs, J A Cunningham, Inc
51 cs, Marine Export Corp
152 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
150 cs, D C Andrews Co
60 cs, Rector Mineral Trading Corp
40 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co
24 cs, Trust Co, of North America
10 cs, Brazilian Mineral & Timber Corp
BLOCK—16 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
CUTS—45 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
FILM—482 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
30 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
SPLITTINGS—81 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
35 cs, Mica Insulation Co
121 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
235 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
MILK FAT—5 cs, Breakstone Bros
OIL, CARCASS MIXED—59 bbls
CITRONELLA—4 drs, Ungerer & Co
COD—5 drs
52 cks
150 drs
3 bbls
116 cks
CODLIVER—200 bbls
20 drs
7 bbls
COTTONSEED—330 drs, L N Jackson
195 drs, Marine Midland Trust Co
526 drs, Chase National Bank Trust Co
1,053 drs, L N Jackson
526 drs, Chase National Bank Trust Co
ESSENTIAL—18 bbls, H A Sothern
14 cks, H A Sothern
FISH—9 drs
FISH LIVER—25 drs, Atlantic Coast Fisheries
GRAPESEED—50 drs, Wm H Floyd & Co
GUAYACAN—10 cs, S Stern Stiner & Co
10 pkgs, S Stern Stiner & Co
OIL, HAKE LIVER—20 drs, Distillation Product Co
LEMONGRASS—5 drs, Bank of London South America
NEATSFOOT—55 tcs, Armour & Co
200 cks, W R Grace & Co
27 tcs, Armour & Co
109 cks, First National Bank
65 drs, Whitman Walton
ORANGE—15 cyl, Schroeder Bros
73 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard
19 cs, Fritzsche Bros
ORANGE BITTER—1 cs, Causse Mfg & Import Co
PALM—416,921 kilos, Balfour Guthrie & Co
420,922 kilos, Balfour Guthrie & Co
234 tons, Procter & Gamble Co
350 tons
PEANUT—10 bbls, Canadian Bank of Commerce
PETITGRAIN—11 drs, J Berlage Co
6 drs, P R Dreyer
50 cs, E I Du Pont de Nemours Co
10 cs, P R Dreyer
SANDALWOOD—3 cs, Geo Lueders & Co
SEAL—508 bbls
SHARK LIVER—15 drs, Distillation Product Co
441 bbls
SUNFLOWERSEED—10 bbls, Canadian Bank of Commerce
528,877 kilos, I R Brody & Co
SUNFLOWER UNBLEACHED — 510,258 kilos, I R Brody & Co
VETIVER—2 drs, Ungerer & Co
1 dr
WALRUS—339 bbls
OFFAL—260 cs
ORANGE PEEL—200 bgs, Causse Mfg & Import Co
5 bbls
PAPRIKA—500 bgs, Morteza Khosroeschahi
100 bgs, H Schoenfeld & Son
PEPPER, BLACK—236 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
160 bgs
324 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co
324 bgs, Sino Java Hvg
375 bgs, Tre East Asiatic Co
154 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co
236 bgs
225 bgs, Irving Trust Co
250 bgs
16 bgs, French American Banking Corp
WHITE—162 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
243 bgs, National City Bank
430 bgs, Bank of New York Trust Co
420 bgs, H P Winters & Co
162 bgs, Catz American Co
756 bgs, H P Winters & Co
504 bgs, H P Winters & Co
PERU BALSAM—5 cs, R D Heins
QUARTZ—234 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Tannin Corp
6,100 bgs, American Tanners, Ltd
4,060 bgs, American Tanners, Ltd
4,200 bgs, American Tanners, Ltd
2,000 bgs, International Product Corp
4,851 bgs, Tannin Corp
565 bgs, Tannin Corp
465 bgs, R J Vogel
2,000 bgs, International Product Corp
400 bgs, R J Vogel
2,600 bgs, International Product Corp
1,000 bgs, International Product Corp
QUININE SULPHATE—106 cs, Chase National Bank Trust Co
48 cs, Chase National Bank Trust Co
RAPESEED—450 bgs, Stein Trading Co
ROCK CRYSTAL—30 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
1 cs, F Glaser
1,315 cs, Leonard J Buck
6 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
44 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
22 cs, Western Electric Export Corp
20 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
20 cs, Pan American Trust Co
8 cs, Unibra Trading Corp
RUTILE ORE—600 bgs
SCHEELITE—100 dms, Bank of the Manhattan Co
160 bgs, Bank of the Manhattan Co
140 bgs
SEED, MEDICINAL—12 bgs, S B Penick & Co
SHARK LIVERS—15 tins
TALLOW—140 cks, H J Baker & Bro
100 cs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
139 cks, N Wolloch
284 cks, North Western Leather Co
1,071 cks, H J Baker & Bro
559 cks, H J Baker & Bro
226 cks, Willets & Co
736 cks, Tupman Thurlow Co
15 dms, J Stern & Son
27 cks, Fels & Co
256 cks, Willets & Co
215 dms, Willets & Co
260 dms, Guaranty Trust Co
104 dms, N Wolloch
104 cks, N Wolloch
140 cks, Guaranty Trust Co
461 dms, Willets & Co
270 cks, Guaranty Trust Co
254 cks, L Stern & Son
400 dms, Tupman Thurlow Co
315 cks, H J Baker & Bro
108 dms, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co
266 dms, Procter & Gamble Co
159 dms, H J Baker & Bro
244 dms, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co
222 dms, H J Baker & Bro
195 cks, H J Baker & Bro
TANKAGE—336 bgs, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co
TAPIOCA FLAKE—1,577 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co
331 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co
FLOUR—2,282 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co
3,531 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
500 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank
500 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
257 bgs, Irving Trust Co
10,394 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co
2,889 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
255 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—6,291 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co
500 bgs, Irving Trust Co
500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
1,119 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co
1,678 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co
515 bgs, Brown Bros Harrimann Co
500 bgs, Irving Trust Co
3,832 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co
800 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
2,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co
2,200 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
1,000 bga
1,000 bgs, Irving Trust Co
750 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank
500 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
250 bgs, Bank of New York Trust Co
500 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank
256 bgs, Bank of New York Trust Co
TEAWASTE—1,000 bgs, Citro Chemical Co
2,033 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works
TOILET WATER—5 cs, R H Macy & Co
TUNGSTEN ORE—100 bgs, Philipp Bros
VETIVER—17 bls
WATTLE BARK—2,420 bls, Tannin Corp
EXTRACT—1,346 bgs, Tannin Corp
WAX, BEES—70 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch
280 bgs, Will Baumer Candle Co
38 bgs
17 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co
60 bgs
12 bgs, Duncan, Fox & Co
26 bgs, Duncan, Fox & Co
24 bgs
28 bgs, D Steengrafe
48 bgs
4 bgs, H H Pike & Co
19 bgs, Transmarine Mercantile Corp
4 serroons
62 bgs, Smith & Nichols
70 bgs, Smith & Nichols
CARNAUBA—34 bgs, I R Boody & Co
32 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
40 bgs, Smith & Nichols
40 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
68 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch
68 bgs, Smith & Nichols
84 bgs, F B Ross & Co
58 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch
34 bgs, I R Boody & Co
290 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
188 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
125 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
63 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
OURICURY—313 bgs, A Hurst & Co
110 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
110 bgs, Smith Nichols
120 bgs, Avon Trading Corp
3 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
150 bgs, A Hurst & Co
2 pkgs, J P Eberhart & Co
56 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
WOLFRAMITE—356 bgs, Bank of the Manhattan Co
44 dms, Bank of the Manhattan Co
356 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co
356 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co
18 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co
ZINC MINERAL—40 bgs, Granata Trading & Co
ZIRCONIUM ORE—680 bgs

- - - — V - - -

Baltimore Imports

CHROME ORE—2,000 tons
KYANITE ORE—536 tons
MANGANESE ORE—18,450 tons
8,900 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co
4,000 tons, Beehlehem Steel Co
OIL, FUEL—88,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J
78,000 bbls, Petrol Terminals

- - - — V - - -

Philadelphia Imports

BERYLLIUM ORE—6,232 bls
BONES, GRANULATED—6,381 bls
GRIST—2,011 cs
CANARY SEED—970 bls
CASSIA—100 bls
COTTONSEED SOAPSTOCK—636 bbls
CHROME ORE—20,755 tons
FLAXSEED—6,700 tons
83 bls
FUEL OIL—80,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil
GRAPHITE—300 bgs
MOLASSES—1,414,193 gls, E I du Pont de Nemours
NUTGALLS—168 bgs
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—331,893 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp
140,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,100 bgs
3,238 bgs, Tannin Corp
SHELLAC—3,079 bgs
1,500 bgs, Ralli Bros, Inc
TALLOW—4,116 cs
682 bbls
WATTLE BARK, BLACK—4,400 bls, Tannin Corp

- - - — V - - -

Peanut Oil:—Algeria has made subject to tax of 35 francs per hectoliter peanut oil when used as a motor fuel.

Toilet Preparations: — Australia has increased its sale tax from 15 to 20 percent on toilet preparations.

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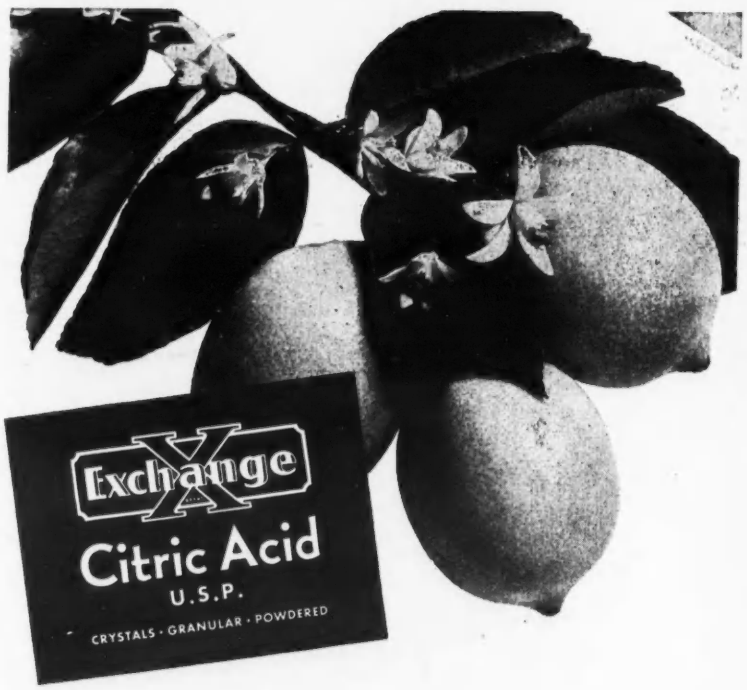

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